THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EFFECTS OF PEACE.

The French Relief Fund.

Sailing of Supplies.

Kleptomania in the West.

Americans in Paris.

THE EFFECTS OF PEACE.

How French Goods Will be Affected by the Close of the War.

In conversation with prominent importers of French goods, it is ascertained that the effect of the close of the Franco-Prussian war will not be very marked immediately, but that the summer and fall trades will be materially affected. When the siege of Paris became imminent, the tradesmen and merchants of that capital hurried out their goods as fast as they could, and threw them into the English markets, getting them out of the country by the ports then open, and in this way glutted the English markets to such an extent as to depreciate the value of the goods.

American merchants took advantage of this state of affairs, and purchased liberally, which will account for the excessive importations during the last half of 1870 and thus far in the present year. The manufacturers of merinoes, who have their establishments on the Belgian frontier, have been in the practice of making up their goods at their factories, and sending them to Paris to be dyed and packed for shipment. The siege of Paris prevented the prosecution of this course, and consequently they were obliged to dye the goods in the manufactories and ship through Belgium. The merinos were thrown upon the market in an imperfect state and miserably packed, and the manufacturers sustained considerable loss thereby. Now that the siege of Paris has been raised, the goods can again be sent to that city, and as they will not be wanted until the fall trade, ample time will be given to finish them in the usual manner.

Silks and velvets have been very low during the war, by reason of the enormous supply on the market; but it is expected that the price of raw silk will advance immediately, as also the price of labor throughout France, and that hereafter, and for many years, the prices of silks and velvets will be greatly enhanced. The fact is pointed out that during our own civil war the prices of material and labor were advanced to a point from which there has even now been little reduction, though ten years have elapsed since the breaking out of the war. The French people have been impoverished to a certain extent; they have an enormous debt to discharge, and it is not reasonable to expect that the laborer or artisan will or can work now at *ante bellum* prices.

The population has been reduced by the ravages of war, large manufacturing districts have been laid waste, and the people of France must and will demand a greater price for their labor and the results thereof than they ever did before. Taking this view of the condition of affairs in which peace finds France, the importers do not see how it is possible for French goods to be any lower than they are now, and expect that they will appreciate in value from thirty to fifty per cent.

The same may be said of German goods. The people of Germany have been compelled to sacrifice their industrial occupations, and it is unreasonable to expect that they will be enabled to return to them for many months. They, too, have a heavy load of debt to carry, and the prices of labor and material must advance in the same proportion that they will in France. The immediate effect of the war was seen in the advance in the price of wines and imported liquors, which continue at the high rate, and will there remain for some time. It is thought that the French will rapidly recuperate, for they have been a provident people, have lived cheaply, and most of the laboring classes managed to lay up money in times of prosperity. They will now avail themselves of the funds which they have left in store to start afresh, and not only wipe out their own score of debt, but enable the Government to pay the indemnity demanded by the conqueror.

THE INDIANS.

Frauds Upon the Aborigines and the Remedy for Them.

We make the following extract from the recent report of the Congressional committee, and append the remedial measures that passed the Senate and House of Representatives yesterday:—

It will thus be seen that out of the payment of $125,000 to the Chickasaws, General Blunt received $62,500; out of $84,000 to the Choctaws he received $33,600, and out of $90,000 to the Quapaws, $30,000 in the aggregate $126,100, out of payments amounting to $299,000. As it was not believed to be of sufficient importance to delay the presentation of this report, the committee did not attempt to ascertain how much was paid to the traders, which could only have been learned, if at all, by sending for witnesses from a distance at great expense; and as neither General Blunt's conduct, nor that of the agents now out of the employ of the United States, nor of the traders, can be investigated by Congress for any other purpose except to prevent the repetition of such extortion and misconduct in the future, the committee think they have performed their duty by calling attention to the facts and the existing laws, and by suggesting such legislation as will prevent a repetition of these things, as it is fair to presume the cases to which the attention of the committee have been directed are only specimens of the whole.

The following are the provisions of the act referred to:—

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That hereafter no contract or agreement of any kind shall be made by any person with any tribe of Indians, or individual Indian not a citizen of the United States, for the payment of any money or other things of value to him, or any other person, in consideration of services for said Indians relative to their lands, or to any claims growing out of, or in reference to annuities from, or treaties with, the United States, unless such contract or agreement be in writing and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior; and all such contracts or agreements hereafter made in violation of the provisions of this section are hereby declared null and void, and all money or other thing of value paid to any person by any Indian or tribe, or any one else, for or on his or their behalf, on account of such services, in excess of the amount approved by the said Commissioner or Secretary for such services, may be recovered by suit in the name of the United States in any court of the United States, regardless of the amount in controversy, one-half of which shall be paid to the person suing for the same, and the other half shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States for the use of the Indian or tribe by or for whom it was so paid; and the person so receiving said money, and his aiders and abettors, shall, in addition to the forfeiture of said sum, be subject to prosecution for misdemeanor in any court of the United States, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than six months; and it shall be the duty of all district attorneys of the United States to prosecute such cases when applied to to do so, and their failure and refusal shall be ground for their removal from office. And any Indian agent, or other person in the employment of the United States, shall, in violation of the provisions of this section, advise, sanction, or in any way aid in the making of such contracts or agreements, or in making such payments as are here prohibited, shall, in addition to the punishment hereby imposed on the person making said contract, or receiving said money, be, on conviction, dismissed from the service of the United States, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the same.

RELIEF FOR FRANCE.

Departure of the Supply To-day for Havre—List of Her Officers—The Store-ship Relief Fitting Out.

The United States store-ship Supply, Lieutenant-Commander George Dewey, has finally completed the loading of her cargo for France, and, if nothing prevents, will leave the navy yard at noon to-day for Havre. Quite a quantity of provisions were left over, as they could not well be stored on board the ship.

Captain Dewey and his officers have been furnished by gentlemen in New York with letters of introduction to eminent citizens of France, who will, no doubt, tender them a most hospitable reception. When the Supply has discharged her cargo at Havre, after a reasonable delay, she will return to the United States to fill up again with supplies for the European squadron, to be landed at the naval station at Villa Franca, near Nice.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the United States ship Supply:—Lieutenant-Commander Geo. Dewey, commanding; Lieut.-Commander B. G. Kellogg, Executive Officer; Lieutenant B. S. Sperry, Navigator; Masters, R. Rush, W. L. Field, W. H. Beehler, and B. S. Richards; Passed-Assistant Paymaster, H. T. B. Harris; Assistant Surgeon, W. S. Bowen; Midshipmen, Messrs. Keeler, Nye and Hughes; Acting Boatswain, James McDonald; Captain's Clerk, G. J. Marbury. The crew consists of eighty-three men and a guard of thirteen marines.

Orders have been finally received to fit out the storeship Relief for special service connected with the relief of the suffering peasantry of France. She will be ready for sea in about four weeks. She is being coppered about six feet above her usual lines, and it is expected she will carry a heavy cargo for a vessel of her class. Mr. Lanier, of the committee, sailed yesterday in the Cuba, for the purpose of superintending the distribution of the supplies.

The steamship Pereire, which left this port for Havre yesterday, carried the following provisions and military stores:—2 cases beef, worth $20; 1316 cases rifles, worth $426,280; 126 cases pistols, worth $70,700; 46 cases sabres, worth $18,000; 3162 cases cartridges, worth $122,500; 682 cases harness, worth $93,200; 16 cases tarpaulins, worth $200.—Total value, $741,000;—*N. Y. Times to-day*

KLEPTOMANIA.

A Lady Helps Herself to Goods While Shopping—Tears, a Gold Watch, and a Respectable Appearance Cause Her Detection to be Hushed Up.

The Cleveland *Leader* says:—A kleptomaniac in the form of a young woman in widow's weeds came to this city from Newburg, a short time ago, and strolled into Hower & Higbee's dry goods store to examine goods and make a few purchases. After examining and buying what she wanted, the small bill was paid and the lady made her exit, taking with her a costly shawl, which, in her absent-mindedness, she forgot to pay for. Crossing over into Kendall & Son's, she made a few more purchases, and slipped under her shawl several articles lying on the counter. One of the clerks detected her, and before she could reach the door her passage was barred, and an order given to stand and surrender.

The pilfered articles were taken from beneath her sombre mantle, and with them fell to the floor a costly shawl, which was thought to have been stolen from the fact of its being concealed and unenveloped. The woman's cheeks were at once wet with tears, as, with a sobbing voice, she made known her terrible propensity for taking whatever came within her reach when she thought no one was looking. She begged and pleaded that nothing should be said of the matter, declared that disclosure would bring infamy upon her family, and that if the gentlemen would but give her a few hours' liberty she would produce such proofs of her character for integrity, honor, and virtue as would put to flight all their suspicions. Mr. Kendall finally yielded to her entreaties, and taking her address and a valuable gold watch and chain as "bail" for reappearance, permitted her to go home.

The next day Mr. Kendall was accosted by a clergyman, a resident of Newburg, who had come all the way from that place to make an appeal in behalf of the unfortunate kleptomaniac. He represented that it was really not the woman's fault. Time and again she had committed, he said, the same acts while under the control of an irresistible impulse. He pleaded his case as eloquently as the lawyers recently argued emotional insanity, and with a great deal more success. In a short time he made his exit from the store with flying colors, bearing away the watch and chain, and promising that the lesson should have a salutary effect on the poor woman. Since then she has been seen in the store on different occasions, and on her next visit she will be arrested, as it is too much trouble to watch all her movements.

GOVERNOR COOKE.

The Hon. Henry D. Cooke, Governor of the District of Columbia.

The Hon. Henry D. Cooke, who has accepted the position of Governor of the District of Columbia, under the provisions of the act which recently passed Congress, was born in 1825, in Sandusky, Ohio, and was educated at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and at Transylvania University, Kentucky, graduating in 1844. For two years he read law with Pitt Cooke in this city, at the expiration of which time failing health caused him to accept a position with the Hon. William G. Morehead, then consul at Valparaiso. During his residence there he wrote letters to the *United States Gazette*, of this city, and to the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, which, at the time, attracted considerable attention. Returning in 1847, he went to California on a trading expedition. In 1850, by the great fires in San Francisco—no property could be insured there at the time—the whole of his great wealth was swept away.

He was subsequently engaged successively on the *United States Gazette*, of this city, as financial editor and as political editor of the Sandusky *Register* and *Ohio State Journal*, all staunch Republican papers. In 1861 he accepted a position in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., the senior partner being his brother. He has during the ten years of his connection with this firm been at the head of the Washington branch, and has again accumulated a large fortune.

Americans in Paris During the Siege.

The following list of Americans was registered at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, during the siege:—

Louis Belrose, Jr., Philadelphia.	William Herrick, New York.
W. Belamy, Jr., Boston.	Mrs. Hamilton, New York.
General A. D. Burnside, Providence, R. I.	Mrs Hodge, New York.
C. H. A. Carter, Paris.	A. E. Johnston, M. D., Ohio.
Mr. Cragg, America.	Andrew D. Leslie, Ohio.
Mr. Davidson, Louisville.	Ch. Lyon, Edinburgh.
Mr. Durand, Chicago.	Edward May, Paris.
Mrs. Durand, New Orleans.	Mr. Norcom, California.
Miss Durand, New Orleans.	Dr. A. Preterrex, Paris.
William Evelyn, Virginia.	C. A. Reed, New York.
J. H. Flanner, North Carolina.	W. H. Riggs, Washington, D. C.
Benjamin Field, Boston and Bombay.	A. S. Southwordt, New York.
Mrs Faxson, New York.	J. Frank Sterling, Philadelphia.
O. Hopkinson, Philadelphia.	Mrs. Schliecker, Washington, D. C.
Thomas E. Harrison, New York.	Miss Schliecker, Washington, D. C.
J. H. Harrison, New York.	Henry Turnbull, New York.
Mrs Hitchcock and family New Orleans.	G. Wasnourne, Illinois.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

THE PRUSSIANS IN PARIS.

The Grand Triumphal Entry.

France Humiliated.

German Troops Reviewed

By the Emperor and Empress.

The People Thoroughly Cowed.

No Outbreak or Disturbance.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The German Entry Into Paris.

PARIS, March 1.—(Special to N. Y. *Herald.*)—On the Boulevard Honore at 8 o'clock this morning, when it was dark and cold, three members of the National Guard and a few women carrying bread were the only persons visible. I turned the corner into the Rue Royale and saw a cordon of sentries stretching across the street and a line of artillery caissons interlocked. No carriage was allowed to pass the approaches to the Elysees. The Pont de la Concorde, quay, and the Rue Rivoli were all barred in the same manner.

No Spectators Were Visible.

There were not more than ten people on the Champs Elysees; not a sign of the coming event was visible; all was so silent that the dullness became almost oppressive, especially as it was impossible not to feel

The Saddening Influence

that seemed floating in the air. As I reached the Arc de Triomphe, a little after 7 o'clock, half a dozen men, wearing blouses, were standing with their hands in their pockets gazing down the avenue of Neuilly. A little further on I met a group of Englishmen. At ten minutes past 8, looking through my field-glass from the bridge, a mile off, I saw one horseman, then another, and then more, approaching at rapid gallop. I had hardly time to cry

"Here they Are!"

before they had reached the barrier at Port Maillot. Two others, who had been riding on the sidewalks, joined them. In another instant,

The First Prussians were Inside of Paris,

directly within the gate. Six hussars spread out and came up the avenue of the Grand Army at a rapid trot, sometimes breaking into a hard gallop.

The First Officer to Enter.

Ten paces in advance of these rode a young officer of about twenty, sword in hand. It is said he was selected to this honor as a reward for his great bravery in the field. The men carried carbines resting on their thighs.

On they Came at a Rattling Pace.

A small party dashed to the Arc de Triomphe, and under it they went without drawing bridle, over heaps of stones and sand which had been left, possibly to prevent their passage.

They reined up sharp at the top of the

Champs Elysees,

with tirailleurs in the front. As I turned toward the Arc de Triomphe, I saw another officer, with a trumpeter at his side, galloping up the avenue, and behind them, at a little distance, a dozen or more hussars.

A Cloud of Infantry

was seen approaching, but at such a distance that the little squad of cavalry was for a moment entirely unsupported. When I reached the Arc I asked the young officer his name. He replied politely,

"Lieutenant Von Bernardy,

of the 14th Hussars." As he was speaking his captain joined the party. There was an expression of excited satisfaction about both, but no swagger. After a few minutes,

Picquets Were Detached to Each Avenue.

The men started on a gallop, but soon returned with reports.

Bernhardy Sat Coolly,

stroking the mane of his horse with his sabre, not noticing the rapidly-growing crowd his arrival had provoked. More hussars soon came riding up. By half-past 8 the

Whole Squadron Assembled

on the Neuilly side of the Arc. A mob of two hundred looked on with a mixture of indifference and indignation. There was

No External Sign of Rage.

At a quarter of 9

The Staff Arrived,

with General Von Kamecke in front, followed by fifty officers, of all arms and in all sorts of uniforms. They rode down the Champs Elyses to the house of Queen Christina, where their

Headquarters were Established.

One of the officers, Count Waldersee, halted to shake hands with one of our group, an Englishman. They chatted a few minutes, but directly after the Prussian had passed this gentleman was attacked by three men in blouses, but he managed to keep his temper. Three hundred yards behind the staff came

A Battalion of the 38th,

with drums and fifes, then came a troop of

Blue Dragoons,

the regimental number could not be seen. After these marched

A Mixed Detachment of Bavarians,

composed of infantry and cavalry, followed by 200 men of every variety of the Prussian line. A corps, consisting of about a dozen of officers of artillery at the head of a little column, which was closed by some thirty red horses, containing altogether probably 2000 men,

Brought up the Rear.

By a quarter past 9 the whole body had passed the Arc de Triomphe, and was descending the Elysees. Several hundred spectators had now assembled, but

No Real Crowd.

All seemed tranquil, and the people present manifested but little ill temper.

At a quarter past 10 a patrol of hussars came back from the Arc and trotted to the Port Maillot. At the same moment half-a-dozen infantry soldiers turned the corner of the Avenue St. Cloud, and posted a sentry on the place near the Avenue de l'Imperatrice. Then entered the Rue de Presbourg and began

Billetting the Houses

surrounding the Place de l'Etoile. The moment the solitary sentry was observed,

The Mob Gazed and Gaped Like Astonished Children.

At this time the crowd began increasing near the Palais d'Industrie, where the troops were halted.

The Women Began to Appear in a Passion

at the novel sights so irresistible to Parisian females. The men present were mainly foreigners. At the Pont du Jour only a few dragoons had entered up to ten o'clock, and no advanced guard had been pushed forward.

The Bois de Boulogne

was entirely deserted, except here and there on the corners of the main avenue.

The Hussars Sat Like Statues

on their horses. Small patrols of cavalry passed occasionally.

The Entry from the Seine Side.

Troops were passing in the same manner, from 8 o'clock, through the Bois de Boulogne, marching towards Pont Neuilly. These had

Crossed the Seine on a Pontoon Bridge

laid last night near Pont de Jour. The inhabitants of Boulogne are perfectly good humored.

The Emperor and Empress Review the Prussian Troops in Paris.

VERSAILLES, March 1.—The Emperor and Empress have just returned from Longchamps, where they inspected the 6th and 11th Prussian and 1st Bavarian Corps, thirty thousand strong. The troops looked in excellent condition. The advanced guard entered Paris at 8 o'clock in the morning, without disturbance.

The Popular Agitation—Fears of Disturbance.

LONDON, March 1.—There was much agitation in several quarters of Paris last night, and barricades erected in the northern and eastern faubourgs. It is stated that they are only guarantees lest the Germans should overstep their assigned limits of occupation. The Governor of Paris is represented to have said that he could only rely upon certain number of the National Guard and troops of the line for interposition, between the Germans and the populace.

The *Opinion Nationale* says that the meeting of the German Parliament has been postponed until the 20th of March.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire at St. Louis—Valuable Works Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—A fire in Edwards "City Directory" office yesterday destroyed the manuscript of the "Springfield Directory," the "Missouri Gazetteer," the "History of the State of Missouri," upon which the labor of twelve years had been bestowed; also a large lot of maps, rare old books, private scraps, etc., and seriously damaged the manuscript of the "St. Louis Directory." The loss on the building is small.

French Relief.

At a meeting on 'Change yesterday, in about twenty minutes $3500 in money and provisions were raised for the relief of the suffering people of France. Further contributions will be obtained.

Constitutional Convention.

A bill to submit to the people the question whether a Constitutional Convention shall be held, passed the House this morning by one vote more than the required majority. The election to decide the matter will be held on the first of May.

Fire in Detroit.

DETROIT, March 2.—A fire last evening destroyed the Peninsular Dressed Lumber Company's planing mill, together with its contents, including the machinery. Loss $45,000; insured for $17,000. Dwight's lumber yard, adjoining, was damaged to the amount of $5000.

Kentucky Methodist Conference.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—The 19th anniversary session of the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met yesterday. Seventy ministers were present.

The Conventional Interest Bill,

allowing a contract rate of one per cent., passed the Senate yesterday, and will probably pass the House.

The Army of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Extensive preparations are being made for the approaching meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Railroad Appointment.

J. Walter has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad.

Dental.

At a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association yesterday, twenty-four members were present. The afternoon was principally spent in a discussion on the use of the mallet in filling teeth.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Direct Tax.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution requesting information as to what States and Territories have paid their proportion of the direct tax levied by the act of August 5, 1861, has sent to the Senate a communication enclosing a full statement of the account as it now stands. Twenty-three of the States and Territories have satisfied their quotas in full. From the remaining States, the following amounts are still due:—

New York	$897,011 93	South Caro'a.	$140,879 70
Wisconsin	229,946 61	Georgia	504,167 33
Kansas	62,352 93	Florida	11,027 28
California	7,093 25	Alabama	529,813 33
Oregon	35,140 67	Mississippi	343,137 62
Colorado	22,995 33	Louisiana	75,032 88
Utah	26,982 00	Texas	197,155 70
Washington T	3,487 17	Arkansas	102,983 74
Virginia	260,396 50	Tennessee	266,654 54
North Carolina	173,144 01		

Making due a total of.....$4,016,732 19

Despatch from Minister Washburne—Paris Tranquil

The following despatch was received at the Department of State, this morning:—

"PARIS, March 2—12·10 A. M.—Secretary Fish, Washington:—The German entry into Paris was peaceful and quiet. All calm in the city.

"WASHBURNE."

FROM THE STATE.

Gas Explosion in Oil City.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 2.—Last evening, by an explosion of gas in a well at Reno, John Rupell and two young sons of Herman Rogers were probably fatally injured. Mr. Gassall, the foreman of the carpenters employed by the Lake Shore Road, was also burned, but not badly. Several other persons were scalded.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Russian Vessel Repaired.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The Russian corvette Boyarin has completed her repairs at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and is ready to sail.

Movement of Cereals.

Four ships are under contract to load with wheat for Europe.

The receipts of wheat this season are 4,400,000 centals, against 5,542,500 last year.

San Francisco Stock Market.

The "bull" movement in stocks is very strong, and many small dealers are badly burnt. Crown Point has been run up to $65, with no apparent reason, and Belcher to $2450. The market generally sympathizes, but a tremendous reaction within a short time is regarded as inevitable.

Japanese and China Traffic.

The steamship Great Republic, for Japan and China, carried only a few Chinese and but eleven cabin passengers. The Japanese crew rescued from a wreck at sea by the ship Huna W. Small were sent back on the steamer.

The Shipment of Treasure

by the Great Republic was $320,000.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 2.—The Speaker presented to the Senate a communication from William J. Jessop, President of the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, referring to the troubles in the coal regions and asking relief; such relief as may be be meet and proper, and for the welfare of thousands of the poor and working classes, and do justice to the cause of labor.

Also, one from the President of the Western House of Refuge transmitting a copy of the report of the Finance Committee of that institution in regard to the defalcation of the late secretary of the Executive Committee, H. L. Ringwalt, and stating that they have no funds and no power to offer a reward for his arrest. The defalcation amounts to over twelve thousand dollars.

Mr. Rutan introduced a bill regulating marriages and for the protection of clergymen and justices of the peace performing the ceremony. The bill makes it the duty of any person empowered by law to join others in marriage to first require of those presenting themselves for marriage a license issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of the county where the marriage ceremony is to be performed under the hand and official seal of said clerk, and within thirty days after the ceremony the person or persons performing the ceremony shall return the license to the clerk with an endorsement giving the date of marriage, the name of person performing the ceremony, and the names of some of the witnesses present. The Clerk of the Orphans' Court when applied to by any person legally entitled to a marriage license, or by the parents and guardians of those not legally entitled, there shall issue a license in substance as follows:—Marriage license, name of place where license is issued, month and date, to any person authorized by law to perform the marriage ceremony, greeting:—You are hereby authorized to join in marriage A B, of ——, aged ——, and C D, of ——, aged ——, and of this license you will make due return to my office within 30 days. E F, Clerk.

The clerk shall keep a correct copy of all marriage licenses by him issued, in a book, together with a copy of the return endorsed on such license by the person performing the ceremony, and shall receive one dollar for the same. If any clerk shall refuse or neglect to issue license to any person legally entitled to the same, or shall neglect to record a copy of the license on the return within thirty days of such return, or any person refusing or neglecting to return the license with the return endorsed within the time specified, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not over $1000 and costs. If the clerk shall be in doubt as to the right of persons applying for license to assume the marriage relation, he shall administer oaths and examine witnesses, who shall be liable to prosecution for perjury for false swearing. Should any probate judge fail to examine witnesses, he shall nevertheless be liable to a fine for granting illegally, in not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs. The presentation of a license, duly paid, to any person authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, shall be sufficient authority for the performance of the ceremony, and a full answer in any suit for marrying minors and others forbidden by law.

House.

Mr. Boileau introduced an act authorizing the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to retire its present indebtedness, and to issue new 7 per cent. bonds. Passed.

Among the House bills reported favorably were the following:—

Authorizing liens to be filed for street cleaning purposes in the Twenty-second ward, and construing the law relative to street cleaning in that ward. This bill will be printed.

Authorizing the Park Commissioners to take charge of Hunting Park.

Authorizing pneumatic tubes to be laid under any of the streets or public squares of the city of Philadelphia, and giving the company power to occupy such streets or squares while the tubes are being laid. This is Smith's bill.

Vacating Peter's lane.

Authorizing Councils to revise the grades in the Twenty-first ward.

Changing the grades of Pine street, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Joint resolutions urging Congress to repeal the income tax.

The Committee on Education reported an act providing for compulsory education, with a negative recommendation.

VAN EETEN.

The End of a Forger's Career.

Lewis M. Van Eeten, the forger, will be arraigned to-day before Recorder Hackett, of the Court of General Sessions, and will plead guilty to the two charges of forgery pending against him in that Court. The first charge is for passing a forged check, drawn in the name of Hallgarten & Co., bankers, for $77,500, and bearing a forged certificate of the Park Bank. The second charge is for attempting to pass a "raised" check, drawn upon Fisk and Hatch, bankers, for $7500. In each case the charge is, technically, that of forgery in the third degree. The sentence for each offense will be five years in the Penitentiary, unless the earnest intercession of Officer Sampson, of the Board of Brokers, shall cause the penalty to be somewhat reduced. It was, in fact, understood yesterday that, in consideration of information given by Van Eeten since his arrest, one year will be taken from the term of his imprisonment, so that the community will be free from his depredations for, at the least, nine years to come.

Van Eeten's "pal," George W. Chadwick, was fully indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury of the United States Court, for altering a stolen United States registered bond for $10,000, and will be arraigned next Tuesday. The proofs in the case are said to be singularly conclusive; and in connection with the case some curious developments in regard to the manipulation of stolen bonds are expected. Chadwick, if convicted, will be doomed to 15 years in the State prison.

When Van Eeten was tried, some months ago, he contrived to escape the clutches of the law, though the officers were certain of his guilt. Seldom has a criminal been pursued with such rigor as Van Eeten. The Bank of California, noted for its relentless prosecution of those who have defrauded it; Wells, Fargo & Co., who had lost nothing by Van Eeten, but who were determined that he should be captured, if possible; the Continental and Park National Banks, and Hallgarten & Co., have steadily contributed to the cost of the search for him, and Messrs. Timpson, of the Continental, and Goddard, of Wells, Fargo & Co., have personally concerned themselves in the pursuit with great persistence. Detective Sampson was from the first, with the consent of the Board of Brokers, employed by Wells, Fargo & Co., and their associates, in working up the case; and the assistance of Detectives Elder and McDougal, and the ready co-operation of Superintendent Kelso is freely acknowledged. Captain Lees, Chief of Detectives of San Francisco, was employed by the Bank of California, and contributed not a little to the ultimate capture and conviction of this leader of one of the most formidable gangs of forgers that has ever infested Wall street. The revelations of Van Eeten and other criminals now in prison, have enabled the authorities to make several arrests of forgers at various points, and to do much to break up criminal gangs.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

A BURGLAR IN A BOX.

How the Supposed Express Robber Explains the Matter.

Further information from Denver throws discredit upon the story sent by telegraph, that one F. C. Cross, a young man from Massachusetts, attempted to rob an express car on the Union Pacific Railroad, by gaining admission into it in a box to be sent as freight. He himself has said, since his arrest, that his funds were getting low, and that, finding his fare home would cost him $65, while the box could be sent for $20, he made the box and attempted to get a cheap passage to New England. The Denver *Tribune* describes the interior of the box, and speaks of Cross thus:—

In one end of the box is frame-work, netted with stout twine, a fine thing for the head to rest upon. The other end is the commissary. Here are bread, cakes, a can of butter, apples, and many little dainties for a long journey. Here are books and papers, an odd suit and other comforts. The only suspicious thing about it is the armory—a pistol. His manner leaves no doubt that he is partially demented. He says he hopes people will not laugh at him. His freak was merely an effort to get a cheap ride to Boston. "The thing didn't work, and here I am." There are intimations current to-day that a part of this "cunningly-devised plan" was the robbery of the express. Those who know this young man can't believe that he is familiar with the wicked ways of the world. They look upon the whole thing as a kind of strange freak, done, as the young man expresses it, "partly for fun, and partly for economy."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, March 2, 1871.

The money market continues quiet and steady, with rates without material change. Trade is not characterized by any degree of activity, and there is no pressure on the market for money from any source. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent., according to collaterals, and choice business paper at 7@8 per cent. on the street. The banks discount freely for their friends, but outside paper is taken sparingly.

Gold is steady, but less active than for some days past. Sales were invariably quoted at 110⅜.

Government bonds are quiet but strong, our quotations showing a general advance of ⅛ per cent.

At the Stock Board only a moderate business was done at a slight advance. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 101⅝.

Reading Railroad sold at 49¾, s. o.; Pennsylvania at 61¾@61⅝; Minehill at 51¾; Norristown at 82½; Camden and Amboy at 117, b. o.; Lehigh Valley at 60⅝; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 48¾@48½, b. o.; 39⅞ was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 27⅜ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were no sales reported, but the market was very steady.

In the miscellaneous list there were trifling sales of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad at 24¼, and Central Transportation at 50¼@51.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	101¾	100 sh Penna R	61¾
$1000 do	b3. 101¾	100 do	61¾
$7000 do	b3. 101¾	29 sh Germ'n P R	82½
$5000 C & A m 6s, '89	96	7 sh Minehill R	51¾
$1000 Cam & 6s '83	92½	1 sh Leh N	34½
$4000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100¾	51 sh Leh V R	60⅝
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94	300 sh Read R	815. 49¾
$4000 Phila & Erie 6s	86¾	6 sh Cen Trans	50⅜
$1000 do	b5. 86⅝	29 do	50⅜
$800 N Pa 8s	95⅝	200 sh O C & A R	b30 48⅝
6 sh Cam & Am	118¾	75 sh 13th & 15th R	24½
100 do	b60 117	7 sh Phil Ex	65

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1862, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1864, 111¾@112½; do. 1865, 111⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, new, 110¾@111; do. 1867, do. 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1868, do. 111¾@111⅝; 10-40s, 109¾@110. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113½@113¾; Gold, 110⅞@111⅛; Silver, 106¾@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 85⅝@86; Central Pacific Railroad, 950@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 75⅝@76⅝.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 114¾@114⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112½; do. 1864, 112⅜@112⅝; do. 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. July, 1865, 110¾@111; do., July, 1867, 111⅛@111½; do. July, 1868, 111¼@111⅝; 10-40s, 109⅞@110. Gold, 110⅞@111. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 113½@113¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅞
11·58 "	111
12·30 P. M.	110⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 2.—There is not much inquiry for Cotton; small sales of middling upland at 15@15⅛c., and Gulf at 15⅜@15⅝c.

Cloverseed is in steady demand, and 400 bushels sold in lots at 11@11⅛c. Prices of Timothy and Flaxseed remain as last quoted, out there is not much offering.

There is a moderate inquiry for Flour, chiefly from the home consumers, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of 900 barrels, chiefly extra family, at $7·25@7·75 per barrel for fair and choice Wisconsin and Minnesota, $6·50@7 for Pennsylvania, and $7@7·75 for Indiana and Ohio, including 100 barrels extras at $6·25 and high grades of Ohio and St. Louis at $8@9·50. Rye Flour is held at $6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not much demand for Wheat; no change in prices. Sales of 1000 bushels at $1·60@1·62 per bushel for Western red and $1·64@1·65 for amber. Rye is steady at $1·10 for Western and 96c. for Southern. The receipts of Corn are large and prices are strong. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 80c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 64c.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....48 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....67

SUN RISES.....6·32 MOON SETS.....3·43
SUN SETS.....5·53 HIGH WATER.....10·29

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Armstrong, Owens, New Orleans, Penrose, Massey & Co.
Schr Fall River, Hinckley, Charleston, William P. Clyde & Co.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. Bailey, Smith, New York, do.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Providence, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Regulator, Freeman, 26 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr Mabel Hall, Bartlett, 6 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to W. A. Levering—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Caroline A. Farnsworth, Benson, from Black River, Jam., with logwood to *D.* N. Wetzler.
Schr Mary A. Loughery, Taylor, from Suffolk, with cedar logs to Taylor & Betz.
Schr Rising Sun, Owens, from Annapolis, with ties to E. H. Delk.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Boyle, from Richmond, Va., with stone to Grant & Co.
Schr Powwow, Rich, from Provincetown, with fish to C. S. Crowell.
Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, from New York.
Schr Julia A. Garrison, Smith, do.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, March 2.—The following barges left this A. M. for Baltimore:—Catharine Moran, Sarah Ann, P. V. D. V. Schermerhorn, Ella Saylor, Board of Trade, Bunker Hill, L. C. Myer, H. Campbell, and 1 transient barge.

A large number of barges are now lying at Baltimore, loaded, awaiting the opening of the Delaware and Raritan Canal navigation, as well as a large fleet of light barges at New York and New Brunswick, bound to Baltimore. L. S. C.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FRENCH TAXATION AND THE TERMS OF PEACE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The pecuniary indemnity which Germany demands of France is simply enormous. There is, after the declaration by M. Thiers, no reason to doubt that it has been correctly reported. France has purchased peace, therefore, at a price which seems absolutely ruinous, and which, if ever paid, will give her the unenviable distinction of having the heaviest public debt in the world. At the beginning of 1870 the official statement of the public debt shows a total of $2,600,000,000. During 1870 three loans were contracted which, when capitalized, will amount at least to $400,000,000. The war expenditure, which the nation has still to cover by a duly authorized loan, cannot be less than another $200,000,000. Germany now demands $1,000,000,000, and if France can borrow this at all, it will only be on such terms as must increase the capital of the obligation by one-half, and so make the indemnity actually reach the figure of $1,500,000,000. Suppose at the end of three or more, probably of six years, France should be able to pay this enormous bill, she will find herself in the possession of a national debt which reaches the alarming total of $4,700,000,000.

We think it extremely questionable whether the money markets of the world will take up, even by instalments, the prodigious sum which the French negotiators propose to raise. The sensational offer which yesterday's telegrams attribute to Baron Rothschild is in the last degree improbable. To financiers the question has three elements, each mutually affecting each other. The first relates to the probable stability of the Government to be selected by the French people; the second, to the amount of the loan likely to be subscribed for by France herself; and the third, to the expansiveness of French taxation. Suppose a constitutional monarchy to be securely established in France, it is highly probable that the capitalists of the country would subscribe to the full measure of their ability for a share of the national burden. The Orleanists are in favor with the commercial and moneyed classes, and would, in the estimation of these sections of the people, and probably in that of Europe at large, be credited with a larger expectation of existence than any republic, however moderate. It must not, however, be forgotten that the comparative facility with which the Empire raised money arose from its success in drawing out the hoards of petty proprietors and tradesmen from the very unproductive places of deposit which still find favor with this class of Frenchmen. It is extremely doubtful whether either Orleanists or Republicans would have, for some time at least, the same success, while the extent to which Prussian requisitions have depleted these private accumulations renders them at the same time less available, and will make their possessers inclined to hold on with more than accustomed tenacity to what remains. In an economical point of view, a moderate republic might have this advantage over a monarchy, that it could push the reduction of the army and the fleet to a lower point. Neither of them could, to any sweeping extent, reduce the cost of civil administration, and exist in France for a single day. The figure of fifty-three millions of dollars which we previously gave as the limit to which reduction of annual expenditure could be carried, could hardly be exceeded by a monarchy, and could only be passed with some difficulty by a strong and moderate republic.

The ultimate question must therefore be, what amount of fresh taxation can be borne by France without crippling her energies, and therefore defeating its own purpose? Take the most favorable view of the case, and assume that the annual expenditure of France can be reduced sufficiently to cover these three items of deficit; first, the ten or twelve millions of revenue which, even under the reduced territorial cession, will be lost to the national treasury; second, the perpetually recurring yearly deficit of some thirty millions, which formed so notable a character of the imperial budgets; and third, the large decrease in the taxable resources of France resulting from the war. Even under a supposition so favorable, and one whose realization will call for administrative energies of a very high order, there still remains an annual increase of at least ninety millions of dollars of interest on the $2,100,000,000 of debt which the events of 1870-71 will be found to have added to the liabilities of France. The main sources of French revenue are the land taxes, taxes on trade and personal property, post-office and customs, and excise and monopolies. Nearly twenty-five per cent. of the entire revenue is derived from what is called the registration and stamp duties, which are chiefly levied upon land in the indirect manner of a tax upon transfers, either by sale or testament, of real estate. Proprietors pay directly another nine per cent. of the entire revenue raised by the National Government in the form of Foncier tax, besides paying a similar amount to the local governments.

It has been pointed out that, assuming the real estate of France to be worth six hundred and thirty millions of dollars, it is already directly taxed to the amount of ten per cent., and indirectly by the registration duties to another five per cent. That any more can be got out of it either by the local or National Governments, is hardly to be credited by any one familiar with the temper of the peasant proprietors of France. The excise duties on alcoholic liquors, and the tobacco and powder monopolies, yield about thirty-five per cent. of the entire revenue. The prospects of an available increase in this direction are also exceedingly meagre. The Post Office yields five per cent., and the customs eight per cent., of the total revenue. An attempt will doubtless be made to increase the income from the latter source, probably at the expense of the reciprocity treaties with England, Belgium, and Switzerland. The chief effect of this will probably be to enrich French manufacturers and to make the problem of living rather harder to the mass of the people, without having any appreciable result on the revenue. France has no income tax, but it has a personal and furniture tax, a tax on doors and windows, and a trade license tax, yielding between them eight per cent. of the entire revenue, which closely resemble it. These are already considered heavy, and could not be increased without causing evasions that would defeat the end of making them more productive. In short, whichever way the French financier turns he finds a community already heavily burdened, and one whose tax-paying power can only increase with an increase of resources A more scientific distribution of taxation is possible, but an increase under the present conditions can only be very partial and very questionably productive. This is a fact which the administrators at home must be at once prepared to face, and which the lenders abroad are not likely to lose sight of. The borrowing power of France depends absolutely upon how this fact is disposed of, and whatever indemnity she may agree to pay, it will only be under the most enlightened Government that there is the slightest possibility of her being found able to do so.

HARSHNESS OF THE TERMS OF PEACE.

From the N. Y. World.

The ruthless severity of Germany in her treatment of her prostrate victim is almost universally condemned by the press of this country, and so far as the cable has yet given us the means of judging, it is equally reprobated in England. It is unworthy of a great and magnanimous people, like the Germans, and confirms the general opinion of the haughty arrogance of Bismarck and the despotic selfishness of his imperial master. But it is quite accordant with their known character that, in the hour of triumph, they "feel power and forget right."

The march through Paris is a trivial thing in itself; but, being trivial, it might have been forborne. It can bring no advantage to Germany, and tends to exasperate a brave and sensitive people. On every ground of expediency it is impolitic, for it interferes with that submissive acceptance of the terms of peace which is equally for the interest of Germany and of France. It is a mere display of triumphant insolence, as insulting to the fallen as it is profitless to the victors, and alike repugnant to heroic magnanimity and Christian civilization. What possible good can it do anybody thus to pour vitriol on the wounds of bleeding France, and rake the embers of national animosity? The true rule was aptly expressed in one of Jefferson's terse phrases in our immortal Declaration of Independence—"enemies in war, in peace friends." If Germany desires relations of friendship with France now that the war is ended, why should she make this exasperating display of triumphant insolence, of no advantage to her and a pestilent embarrassment to the French authorities intrusted with the preservation of peace in the conquered city? We allude to this barbarous parade because it exemplifies the spirit of the conquerer, and displays the arrogant temper which has dictated the terms of the treaty. If Germany will not spare France a humiliation which is of no advantage to herself, she of course has not been considerate or magnanimous in exacting more substantial penalties.

The cession of territory and important fortresses was expected, and is accordingly acquiesced in by the public opinion of the world on the same principle that men accept accomplished facts. But the cession is nevertheless exacted on false pretenses. It is *not* necessary to the future security of Germany, who was strong enough to defend herself before, and is now doubly strong by the consolidation of her empire and the prostration of her neighbor. She has taken Alsace and the fortresses, not because she has anything to fear from France, but only because she is covetous and strong. It is an application of the old barbarous maxim that might makes right. We do not dispute the right; but it is the right of conquest, that is to say, the right of the strong to pillage the weak. Germany would not distrust her ability to defend herself if the fortune of war had not given her this advantage. In the address which Napoleon made to his soldiers when he went to the front to take command in the latter part of July, he said:—"The war which now commences will be long and hardly contested, for its theatre will be places hedged with obstacles and thick with fortresses." This was uttered at a time when the Emperor had complete confidence in his army and in the victorious sufficiency of his military preparations, and may therefore be accepted as a proof of the great defensive strength of Germany with her former boundaries. If her means of resistance against France were so formidable when France ranked as the first military power of Europe, the same "places hedged with obstacles and thick with fortresses" would be surely adequate for defense against a crippled and debilitated nation. Germany has not taken Alsace and the French fortresses because they are necessary to her safety, but because her sword is sharp enough to defend her rapacity. A nation so strong should scorn the cant about future security, and say with honest arrogance that she dismembers France by the right of conquest. There is always something respectable in truth, and an honest avowal of real motives.

The pretense that the heavy money exaction is meant as an indemnity for the expenses of the war is also a sailing under false colors. The money exaction is in truth nothing more nor less than an extreme exercise of the right of conquest. We do not dispute the right of conquest: it is unquestionably a part of the laws of war. But Christian civilization and modern public opinion have outgrown the barbarous code, and it is for this reason that Germany seeks to gloss over her conquest by canting pretenses. Quite apart from conquest and indemnity, she is a great gainer by the war. It has raised her to the first rank among European nations. It has covered her with a military splendor which Germans will regard as their proudest boast as long as Germany exists as a nation. It hedges her about with a formidable prestige which protects her against future assaults. It has reduced her most powerful neighbor to an inferior rank. It has enlarged the area and consolidated the strength of a great nation. If Bismarck, the shrewdest statesman of Europe, had it in his power to restore the *status quo* of the 1st of July, by accepting a full money compensation for all the expenses since incurred, he would scorn and deride the offer. There is not a statesman in Germany, there is not a statesman out of Germany, who does not believe that this war is worth to that country ten times its cost.

The additions which its successful prosecution, its resplendent blaze of victories, its grand domestic consequences in the unification of Germany, have made to national strength, dignity, and prestige are incalculable. The pretense, therefore, that Germany needs a money compensation to make her whole for injuries done her by France, is ridiculous. The simple truth is that, finding herself able to oppress and despoil her subjugated victim, she uses her power without scruple and without mercy. She "feels power and forgets right"—or, at least, forgets generosity and truth, for her exactions are not generous and are made under canting false pretenses. We could respect her more if she boldly avowed that she stands simply on the right of conquest which belongs to her by the laws of war.

When, it may be asked, has any victorious nation ever forborne to take full advantage of the right of conquest? We answer, that the United States once set an example in this respect, which invests with great moral authority the condemnation which our people pass upon the spoliation of France. In our war with Mexico we took its capital, as Germany has taken the capital of France. Mexico lay prostrate and helpless at our feet, as France lies at the feet of Germany. By the right of conquest we could have taken as much territory as we pleased, and Mexico could not have resisted. We wanted territory, but we did not extort it by the mere exercise of power. By the treaty of peace we *purchased* New Mexico and California, paying for them their full value, paying as much for them as President Jefferson gave for Louisiana and all the magnificent territory which stretches between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. Moreover, we stipulated to pay claims of our own citizens against Mexico amounting to nearly four millions of dollars. So far from exacting a money indemnity for our military expenses, we paid for the territory we acquired all that we ought to have given for it if Mexico had made a free sale in time of peace. Our forbearance and magnanimity present such a contrast to the rapacity and extortions of Germany, that the moral reprobation expressed by our people cannot be turned against themselves. Having contributed to raise the standard of international ethics by our example, we cannot stultify ourselves by abjuring in theory the generous forbearance we have exemplified in practice.

THE PROPOSED DARIEN SHIP CANAL —THE NEW ROUTE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

From our special correspondent accompanying the Darien Isthmus Exploring Expedition, under Commander Selfridge, United States Navy, we published yesterday (with an accompanying map) some very interesting letters, descriptive of the new ship canal route discovered between the Gulf of Darien, on the Atlantic side, and the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific. From these letters we are strongly drawn to the conclusion that the great problem is solved, and that, perhaps, a few years hence, our trading vessels between New York and San Francisco, by crossing the Isthmus from the Gulf of Darien, will entirely cut off and save the long, tedious, and dangerous circuit of Cape Horn and the South American Continent.

We have heretofore regarded the Nicaragua route as immensurably the most feasible, the most inviting and the most advantageous of all the isthmus routes proposed for a ship canal. Between New York and San Francisco it is over a thousand miles shorter than the proposed Darien route; and a British engineer, Captain Pym, Royal Navy, after a careful exploration of the Nicaragua route, has estimated that a ship canal, with locks, may here be opened between the two oceans at the small expense of about twenty millions of dollars. The dividing plateau (that occupied by the great Lakes Nicaragua and Managua) is only three hundred feet above the sea level. The distance between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific is fifteen miles, which by this route is all the canal excavation that will be absolutely necessary; for from the outlet of the lake on its eastern side (the San Juan river) the river, by locks and dams, may be made navigable to the Atlantic for the largest ships all the year round. Louis Napoleon (the present exile at Wilhelmshohe) was so fascinated with the commanding advantages of this route that he said the power which, with a ship canal, shall hereafter hold those two lakes, Nicaragua and Managua, will hold a dominating naval and commercial position in the West equal to that of Constantinople in the East—that, in short, the little town of Massaya, between those aforesaid lakes, is destined to be the Constantinople of America.

A glance at the map of North and Central America will be sufficient to convince the intelligent reader that Louis Napoleon, in his enthusiastic admiration of the Nicaragua route for a ship canal, was not far out of the way. But, notwithstanding the fact that Commodore Vanderbilt, with his California line of heavy draught steamships, has shown that the harbor on each side of this route is sufficient for practical purposes, neither of those harbors is all that could be desired. The harbor of San Juan especially is shallow, open, and exposed, and that on the Pacific side is too contracted for the purposes of a continental isthmus canal and its great squadrons of commercial ships which, with and after the opening of the canal, will always be gathered at both ends of the line.

The new route discovered by Commander Selfridge at Darien amply meets all the requirements of a deep, capacious, and secure harbor at both ends of the line, and, we think, too, of a canal without lockages. The Gulf of Darien, on the Atlantic side, and the Gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific, each leads into a deep, capacious, and secure harbor, and thence into a navigable fresh water river. It is thought that, although from the mouth of the Atrato river, on this side, to the mouth of the Tuyra, on the other side, the route will probably not exceed one hundred and twenty-five miles, the extent of the route to be excavated will not exceed fifty miles, and that the summit level of the dividing ridge to be overcome will be less than three hundred feet above the sea, or say two hundred above the present river navigation. The men of our exploring expedition lead us to these estimates from a preliminary reconnoissance of a single route between the waters of the Atrato and the Tuyra. Each of these rivers has numerous branches interlocking in the sinuosities of the slender backbone of the continent in that quarter, and it is believed that a still lower connecting depression than that discovered will be found.

But the route indicated as reported will do. We conclude from our correspondent's details of it that it is available for a ship canal by a through cut, at less than half the cost of the Suez Canal. In other words, we estimate that a ship canal by the Darien route indicated, whereby a ship may sail straight through from ocean to ocean without lockage, may be excavated at half the cost required to open the Suez Canal. We have great hopes of the complete success of this exploration of the route suggested, and with its success the dullest landsman will begin to comprehend the advantages of St. Domingo as the half-way house between New York and the Gulf of Darien.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,

THOMAS MOORE & SON, JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and THOMAS MOORE.

The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw§

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL, State Treasurer.

2 14eod t4 10

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1869, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL, State Treasurer.

2 14 eod t 4 10

COURSE OF LECTURES, to be delivered in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Arch, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, March 7, 1871, Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., of New York.

Subject—"Around the World—How to Go—What to See—What it Costs."

Tuesday, March 21, 1871, Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.

Subject—"Sunshine."

Tuesday, March 28, 1871, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D.

Subject—"Italy, as I Saw it."

Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chestnut street, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. 2 28 m6 7*

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., February 8, 1871.

The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

2 15t3 7 W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OLIVER AMES, PRESIDENT. JOHN DUFF, Vice-President. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer. E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary. UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX No. 2377.) BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

OLIVER AMES, 2 14 t3-8 President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March. A. E. DOUGHERTY, 2 13 m 5t Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

2 7 26t† THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER, 1 2tf Secretary.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 6 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitiable Poison to injure a Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws;

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, 2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN. Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $8 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., *Agents*, 1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 3, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, February 22.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 4, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 4.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, March 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 18.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 6 1§ No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.

The first-class Steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, March 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers of this Line will commence loading on or about March 10, leaving daily as usual, from first wharf above MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C. M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines.

No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained. 2 28

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 9th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission. Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 18 East River. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6†

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ORLLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR NEW YORK, SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, March 4, at 9 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 7 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4§ No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR TEXAS PORTS. THE STEAMSHIP HERCULES WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS VIA HAVANA ON FRIDAY, MARCH 3, AT 8 A. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, at as low rates as by any other route.

Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information, apply to WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 2 28 3t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain E. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. P. GARRISON, Agent, 12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent, full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC,	Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.	
ATLANTIC,	Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.	
PACIFIC,	Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.	

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $85 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $150.

Intermediate, $34; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE. Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL. No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p§

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company, NO. 618 WALNUT STREET, Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas. MICHA

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The cigar manufacturers persist in their intention to test in Court the tax on the "capacity basis."

—The citizens of the Twentieth ward desire the location of a steam engine at Ridge avenue and Jefferson street, in order to protect the manufacturing interests of that locality.

—Thieves, a few nights ago, broke into and stole a number of watch-cases from the factory of Schmidt & Leslie, at Dock and Walnut streets.

—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Welsh Society last night:—
President—Horatio Gates Jones.
Vice-President—Lloyd P. Smith.
Secretary—James W. Powell.
Treasurer—Thomas R. Davis.
Register—John D. Jones.
Stewards—Thomas Evans, Samuel Jenkins, Richard B. Wize, Thomas Morgan, David Jones, Evan Morris, Hector C. Williams.
Counsellors—Henry Wharton, Joseph T. Thomas.
Physicians—Horace Y. Evans, M. D., Caspar Wister, M. D.

—Dr. B. Howard Rand last evening delivered an interesting lecture on "Heat" in the High School.

—R. A. Lamberton Lodge, No. 487, A. Y. M., was yesterday constituted in Masonic Hall.

Domestic Affairs.

—Many of the new members of Congress are in Washington.

—Henry D. Cooke, Esq., the newly-appointed Governor of the District of Columbia, has accepted the position.

—General De Russey, of the 3d United States Artillery, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, for duty with the Artillery School.

—Sir Stafford H. Northcote, one of the British members of the Joint High Commission, arrived in New York last evening per steamer Russia.

—Mrs. W. S. Van Hook was murdered at her residence, at Jackson, Tennessee, on Sunday morning. It is supposed that money was the incentive for the wicked deed.

—A bill was introduced into the Pennsylvania House of Representatives yesterday, by Mr. Ellis, of Schuylkill county, regulating the tolls to be imposed upon coal transported by carrying companies.

—H. R. Gwyn, of Wilson county, Tenn., was shot and killed on Monday morning, by his son William. The cause for the commission of the act is that the deceased abused his family, and thus exasperated his son to the performance of the fatal deed.

—After several weeks' recess the Legislature of Nebraska reassembled yesterday, and the charges of corruption against the Governor were considered. The Governor sent a message protesting against the mode of procedure, and it is probable that he will be impeached.

Foreign Affairs.

—The National Assembly of France agreed yesterday to the ratification of the preliminary conditions of peace by a vote of 546 yeas to 107 nays.

—In the British House of Commons last evening the bill authorizing the burial of dissenters in parish churchyards, without the burial service, was carried to a second reading after a sharp struggle.

—Up to midnight on Tuesday the mob, composed of Nationals, men and women, filled the streets and public quarters of Paris, making the night horrible with their yells and imprecations, denouncing both their own Government and the Prussians.

THE GRAND ENTRY.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE GERMAN CONQUERORS IN PARIS—HOW THE VICTORIOUS LEGIONS ADVANCED — NO DISTURBANCES OCCUR.

PARIS, March 1.—The head of the column of the 11th Corps, under General Von Bose, is just entering Pont du Jour and Porte Maillat, moving towards Arc de Triomphe. No hostile movement of the populace has yet been seen, and the prospect of a collision is diminishing.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the 11th Corps, numbering thirty thousand men, with ninety-six pieces of field artillery and the usual proportion of cavalry, advanced in two columns, one at Porte Neuilly, and the other at Pont du Jour.

The former advanced at a pretty rapid pace up the avenue of the Grande Armee, direct for Arc de Triomphe, the French troops vacating the streets as the Germans approached. The other column entering at Pont de Jour, below Auteuil, commenced to march along the quay on the north side of the Seine, direct for Place de la Concorde, where the rendezvous of the two columns is fixed.

The zone surrendered to the Germans was almost entirely free of French. It commences at the extreme southwest corner of the enceinte, which forms a point, and runs in the shape of an irregular triangle, of which the Seine forms the east side, the enceinte from Pont du Jour to Porte des Ternes the west side, and Faubourg Honore, Avenue des Ternes, from Rue Royale to the enceinte, the north side, or base.

The only point within these limits retained by the French are the baking establishment of the Army of Paris, Quai de Belly, and Pont de Jena.

As the troops proceeded along the line the artillery took positions from Porte de Neuilly to the Place de la Concorde, and from Pont du Jour to the same point, as a precautionary measure.

Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the troops, who turned out in as perfect order as if on a parade-ground at home.

The chief thoroughfares were quiet, and few persons were about from 6 to 9 A. M. The shop windows were shut, and the aspect of the city was desolate.

The Nationales are posted as pickets in every avenue, with lines of sentries across the streets to prevent persons going beyond the line of demarcation. From 10 to 12 o'clock the same aspect was presented, with more people in the streets in small crowds, and with more Nationales on duty.

At Rue Royale, Rivoli, and Place de Concorde are double lines of wagons cutting off communication. Most of the women are out in mourning and going to mass. On Champs Elysees hardly a person was seen. All the houses were closed except three or four small cafes.

No one was seen at the windows, and only a few Italian, American, and English flags were flying, and one single French flag hung over the hall of the Corps Legislatif.

At nine A. M. the head of the Prussian advance was seen rounding Arc de Triomphe to the surprise of the few who were present. Both men and women were seen hurrying away in tears, and only boys and a few workmen were left. The German hussars galloped down every avenue leading to the Champs Elysees to search the streets leading therefrom.

Not the slightest attempt at disturbance occurred. About four thousand infantry and cavalry only were in the advance. There was no music, not a drum was beat or trumpet sounded. A splendid body of men halted opposite Palais d'Industrie, which was at once occupied by hussars.

A few uhlans rode down Place de la Concorde, where they viewed with derision the faces of the statues covered with crape.

The Germans are astonished at the mournful aspect of the city and the desertion of its streets.

THE PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS OF PEACE RATIFIED.

BORDEAUX, March 1.—In the National Assembly to-day the Committee on Consultation, which accompanied M. Thiers to Versailles, made their report, unanimously recommending the ratification by the Assembly of the preliminaries of peace. M. Bomberger, a deputy from Moselle, adjured the Assembly to reject any terms involving the cession of French territory. He strongly denounced Napoleon III.

A violent agitation arose in the Chamber on an attempt by M. Conti, formerly private secretary of the Emperor, to speak in justification of the Empire.

The Assembly enthusiastically and unanimously voted by acclamation a resolution offered by M. Targes decreeing the fall of the Empire, and stigmatizing Napoleon as the author of the misfortunes of France.

The Assembly then voted the ratification of the preliminary conditions of peace by 546 yeas against 107 nays.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Society—Interesting Meeting—The Butter Question.

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture was held yesterday afternoon in the hall, Ninth and Walnut streets.

The minutes were read and approved.

At the meeting of last month a resolution was adopted requesting members of the society, and others who make butter for their own use or for sale, to furnish specimens of their manufacture to the meeting of to-day, when three persons were to be appointed a committee to judge of the quality of the butter sent.

Accordingly at the meeting numerous specimens of the article were displayed on a long table spread in the hall. The sight was of a very tempting character.

The president of the society appointed Messrs. Darlington, Johnson and Blight on the committee to judge of the merits of the butter. They accordingly proceeded to their labors.

The various specimens were thoroughly examined and tested by the committee, who had a splendid time all to themselves, the other members of the society looking on. Bread for the purpose of use in connection with the butter was furnished by the society, and the free lunch thus formed was thoroughly enjoyed by the committee.

While the committee were pursuing their investigation, the society filled up the time with a discussion on the subject of the proper food for cows the milk from which it is proposed to use for the purpose of making butter. The discussion was taken part in by Messrs. Ingersoll, Satherthwaite, and Morris, and Mr. Harvey, of the experimental farm.

The various specimens of butter submitted to the judgment of the committee were numbered only so as to procure a fair judgment. The names of the parties who had furnished the specimens were retained by the President of the society. To other members and the committee the specimens were known only by the numbers.

The committee, after due deliberation, reported that all the specimens submitted were of excellent quality throughout, but that they considered No. 8 deserving of the first prize, No. 4 of the second, and No. 5 of the third. The President announced that No. 8 was furnished by Mr. Satterthwait of Montgomery county, No. 4 by Mr. Ingersoll, and No. 5 by Mr. Gowthrup of Chester county.

A resolution was offered on the centennial exposition, applauding the action of Congress in the matter of appointing a committee to cooperate with other societies of like character in the Department of Agriculture. The discussion of the resolution was postponed until the next meeting, when definite information could be obtained as to what will be done.

The three gentlemen who had taken the butter prizes gave the result of their experience in the manufacture, and the breeds of cows used, after which the society adjourned.

TAX-PAYING.

One of the Sad Realities of Life—The Ordeal This Morning—The Scene.

There is nothing romantic in paying taxes, nothing attractive, for in it we discover one of those stern realities which every unhappy property owner is destined to undergo. It is definitely settled that however much a citizen may moralize upon patriotism in the abstract, and the duty he owes his country, whether in the unsanguinary mode of sustaining it with his money or in his presence on the field of battle, there is nothing that appears to him so obnoxious as paying his taxes. He regards this imposition as an unmitigated gouge, and looks upon the entire horde of collectors as his enemies; while usually from the moment the Receiver announces the time set for the payment until it arrives, he is imbued with a moping melancholy, grows peevish, and wonders "when the taxes will be reduced!"

But forewarned of the penalties imposed by authority if he procrastinate, and attracted by the knowledge that if he is prompt a slight discount will be given him—a little concession to mitigate the stringency of the law—he takes the earliest opportunity to end the ordeal. This morning, then, we had the interesting picture, and it still exists, of a great throng of people jammed together in the Receiver of Taxes' office and without. The clerks labored with fervent zeal, and yet did the impatient crowd regard them with a vindictiveness for a fancied indolence. The cash poured heavily into the iron coffers, and yet they stood gaping for more. In that thick mass of humanity was represented a mental as well as moral kaleidoscope, which, whenever jostled, discovered some new distemper or some choice piece of muttered profanity. Observe a scene:—

An elderly lady, with a sharp voice, approaches the railing.

"Your name, madam?" exclaims the clerk.

"No. 4444 Moyamensing avenue."

"Ah, yes. Just $99 50."

"That's nice," responds the lady in a tone so loud that every one must hear. "Why couldn't you have added the fifty cents and made a clean hundred? But you're such good people (sarcastically) of course you wouldn't take anything. I'd like to know what's to be the end of all this if taxes go on as they are? I don't believe it all goes to the treas——"

Officer—"There, madam, pass on, pass on. Here's your bill. Go ahead." And the lady, muttering something about a want of politeness, and "but people can't do better nowadays," was pushed out with the crowd.

So it continued all the morning; so it will continue all day. Considerable good humor amongst the choleric crowd was caused by a man who, having paid his bill, and finding other means of exit impossible, unless after patient waiting, leaped out of the window, and alighted "right side up."

MACHINERY.

BOILERS, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL, SECtional Boilers, water in flues. The common Tubular, water outside of flues. Plain Cylinders, Tanks, Pans, and Digesters,
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 mf No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MACHINES, WORKing Models, Screw and Gear Cutting, Skilful Millwrights, Machinists, and Boiler Makers furnished for repairs. Castings and Forgings
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 mf No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS.
NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.
Proposals in Duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—
300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ½-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ½-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ½-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ½-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ½-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ½-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ½-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds, net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
400 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
108 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.
By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
2 7 tm 4t Chief C. S. Department of East.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1871.
TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENONIS POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven-feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten-feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other needful information, on application to this office.
The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, surmounted by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district.
Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days thereafter enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benonis Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.
PETER C. HAINS,
Captain of Engineers,
2 9 26t Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 13, 1871.
Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 15th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards of "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and HAIRS.
Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.
A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.
By order of the Secretary of War.
JAMES CURRY,
2 14 tuthstm 15t Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.
Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.
Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.
HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 1, 1871.
There will be sold at public auction, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, a lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Grain, and Clothing; and at North Platte, Nebraska, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, 37 condemned cavalry horses.
Terms:—Cash in Government funds.
ALEX. J. PERRY,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. Platte,
2 10 tM 6 Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third story Union Bank Building,
MARCH 1, 1871.
Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be *sealed* and in *duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.
WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 1m† Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 6, 1870.
Will be sold at public auction, at Galveston, Texas, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., EIGHTEEN FRAME BUILDINGS, the dimensions of which can be ascertained on application to Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
2 10 t mar 1] JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster Department Texas.

PROPOSALS.—OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1871.
Proposals in writing and under seal will be received at the office of this Company, as Trustees of the LEHIGH EQUIPMENT TRUST, of Philadelphia, until FRIDAY, the 3d of March next, for the sale to the Trustees of $27,000 of the capital stock of the said LEHIGH EQUIPMENT TRUST, to be applied to the Sinking Fund under said Trust.
The proposals may be for a part or the whole of the above, and should be endorsed "Sinking Fund," and addressed to N. B. BROWNE,
2 28 3t President.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—all that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.
Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.
Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.
1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, reports, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.
Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.
Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.
BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }
2 15 taw 15 10 April 20, 1866.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Business Stand. Four-story brick mill and coal yard and large lot, No. 939 N. Ninth street, above Poplar street, 80 feet front, 100 feet deep to Darien street, 2 fronts. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Ninth street, north of Poplar street, No. 939; the lot containing in front on Ninth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The improvements are a four-story brick building, with two-story back building, fronting on Ninth street, and extending through to Darien street. It is occupied as a flour mill. Terms—$5000 cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Immediate possession of mill, the coal yard about the middle of April. For further particulars apply to Ellis D. Williams, No. 323 Walnut street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 25 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT SOFA BED.

In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHER'S, and at the Manufactory, No. 230 South SECOND Street.
This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.

H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
12 2 tuf2strp PHILADELPHIA.

LOST.

LOST.—NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the ST. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY for the renewal of the following lost certificates of stock in said company, viz.:—
Certificate No. 1345, for 500 shares, and
Certificates Nos. 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, and 1350, each for 100 shares.
All in the name of the undersigned, and dated
2 13m4t WILLIAM P. JOHNSON.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Congress of the United States to Repeal the Income Tax.
Whereas, In the opinion of a vast majority of the citizens of Philadelphia the income tax, as now assessed and collected, is inquisitorial, unequal, and oppressive. It invites the commission of perjury; it offers a premium for dishonesty, and is most offensive to American sensibility and education in exposing to the public the private affairs of individuals; and
Whereas, The amount realized therefrom is vastly disproportionate to the expense of collection; and
Whereas, The said tax was originally imposed on the sole ground that it was necessary as a war measure, and as such submitted to and cheerfully paid by the people; and the reason of the imposition of the tax being abrogated, the collection of the tax should also cease; now therefore
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to repeal the act providing for the assessment and collection of a tax on incomes.
Resolved, That the Clerks of Councils be directed to transmit to each of the members of Congress from Pennsylvania a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution.
HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX,
3 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Brumley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Knau, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Maderia, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.
CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.
Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.
N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE, (1 28 stuttfrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS.
Spring Importations,
NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.
Now in store and to arrive, together with the whole stock, are offered at
Popular Prices,
To insure large sales,
Prepararory to Removal
In July to our new warehouse,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 Chesnut St.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 wsmsmrp PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES.

$1 FOR THE "JOSEPH" KID GLOVE.
BEST $1 GLOVE IN THE WORLD.

At $1, "Joseph" Opera and Party Shades.
At $1, "Joseph" new Spring Shades.
At $1, "Joseph" best $1 Glove imported.
At $1 25, the celebrated "La Belle" Glove.
At $1 25, the most beautiful Shades for evening.
At $1 25, "La Belle," White, Opera and Party Shades.
At 75 cents, a job lot White Kid Gloves.
At 50 cents, the balance of our Soiled Gloves.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Plush Lined Gloves.
At 13 cents, Children's warm Gloves, 2 pairs, 25c.
At $1, Children's Party Shades Kid Gloves.
At $1, Children's White Kid Gloves.
At $1 50, Gents' White and Party Shades Kid Gloves.
At $1 50, Gents' Kid Gloves, all colors.
At 25 cents, Gents' English Half Hose, regular made.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Full Regular Made Hose.
At 50 cents, Gents' Scarfs, worth $1; half price.
At 62 cents Gents Scarfs, worth $1 25; half price.
At Old Prices, shirt Fronts, of our own make.
At less than wholesale prices, White Piques.
5000 yards Hamburg Edging and Inserting, much below regular prices, at
BARTHOLOMEW'S,
2 22 wstf No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

MALT LIQUORS.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.
Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.
Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.
ESTABLISHED 1749.
We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for
Bottled Ale and Porter
From the above celebrated Breweries.
POWELL & WEST,
No. 28 South FRONT Street,
Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.
An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from Liverpool. 2 9 mwslm4p

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 mf No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE NEW
GERMAN OPERA.
The celebrated tragic Prima Donna,
MME LOUISE LICHTMAY.
Grand Opening Night,
TO-MORROW (Friday), March 3, 1871.
Halevy's Grand Spectacular Opera,
THE JEWESS,
pronounced by the entire press the grandest operatic representation ever heard.
Cast with the entire strength of the Company.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 4, at 2,
Grand Gala Matinee,
STRADELLA.
MONDAY, March 6, 1871,
WILLIAM TELL.
Prices of Admission:
General Admission.....One Dollar
Secured Seats.....Fifty Cents extra
Family Circle.....50 Cents | Gallery.....25 Cents
The sale of seats for any performance commences this morning, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and E. A. NORTH & CO.'S., No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. It

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 2,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Judy O'Trot.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Margery.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
THE IRISH TIGER.
Paddy Ryan.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
SATURDAY—WILLIAMS MATINEE.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE and
THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager
THIS EVENING,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
as
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
aided by THE STAR COMPANY.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE MARBLE HEART.
Charles R. Thorne, Jr.....as.....Raphael
Phillis Glover.....as.....Marco
Tickets secured in advance at Abel's Ticket Office, from 9 until 4.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF THE INIMITABLE
LOTTA.
MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
the celebrated Protean Drama,
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
THE PEERLESS LOTTA
IN SIX CHARACTERS,
with Songs and Dances,
FRIDAY—LOTTA'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—FIRST LOTTA MATINEE.

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET.—THE STAR CONCERTS.
THOROUGH AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT, A NEW PROGRAMME,
INTRODUCING THE ENTIRE GREAT COMPANY,
AMERICUS, ROSELL, DE GEBELE, BOI, TEDESCO,
LAWRENCE, DAWSON, A'BECKETT.
Tickets, 50 and 75 cents, to be obtained day or evening at Concert Hall.
AMERICUS STAR MATINEE, SATURDAY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
at No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Every day, commencing MONDAY, February 27, at 3 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. Professor LAWRENCE will describe the picture, and read Colonel McMichael's popular "UNVEILING" ADDRESS. 2 25

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all k

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE PHILADELPHIA COMMISSIONS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the indignant protest of the Republican State Central Committee against the proposition to create a batch of new commissions for the government of Philadelphia, and the disfavor with which this project is regarded by fair-minded men of all parties, it is by no means certain that the conspirators against the people have yet abandoned their nefarious scheme. The only safe ground to take on this subject is to oppose the creation of new commissions of any description or for any purpose by the Legislature. Such a body should be prohibited by the Constitution from naming persons who are to exercise important and continuous executive powers, and it is against the whole theory of our Government that they should dare to exercise such extraordinary functions. We had far better permit the Legislature to name our Mayor than allow it to designate who shall control either our Highway or Water Departments; and if the precedent is fairly set of handing over this city to the control of any set of men who are despicable enough to be pimps of the Legislature or rich enough to buy it, every vestige of local self-government in other portions of the Commonwealth may gradually be swept away. The evils to which unbridled and unchecked commission government gives rise are fearfully illustrated by the present position of New York, where four or five men sport at will with the welfare and treasure of a great city. Their leader, Tweed, wields sovereign power through his influence over the Legislature; and after having secured the passage of enactments that entrench him and his favorites in positions of the utmost importance, he is constantly endeavoring to fortify and extend the domain ruled arbitrarily by himself and his fellow-usurpers. The foundation of a similar system has been laid here, and it will be the saddest day in the history of Philadelphia when progress is made towards the completion of what cannot fail to be an edifice of despotism. Year after year legislative interference in purely municipal affairs has increased, on good and sometimes on bad pretexts, until now we are threatened with the sway of a series of legislative juntas. The people of the whole State would not tolerate for a moment the idea of permitting the Legislature to decide in whom the executive powers of the Commonwealth should be vested, nor would the people of any interior county permit the Legislature to appoint for them such officials as County Commssioners, and the instinctive aversion to such an arrogation of power is strengthened whenever it is subjected to the tests of reason and experience. Happily for the State the Legislature has been entrusted with the election of but important State official, the State Treasurer, and this power has been so corruptly and unwisely exercised that the whole Commonwealth cries out for its removal from hands that are manifestly unfit to exercise it. The Legislature has also been entrusted with the task of electing members of the United States Senate; and in this matter, too, it has, time and again, brought shame and reproach upon its individual members and the State. The people, as a body, may make some bad mistakes, but they are always animated by better and purer motives than their legislators, and in nearly every case they would elect better local officers than the Legislature would appoint. We protest, therefore, against the principle of permitting the Legislature to designate by name commissioners who are to be endowed with executive powers, whether they are to act for Philadelphia or for any other section of the State. The Legislature has the right to make laws, but no right to say who shall execute them; and if it confined itself to its legitimate duty of moulding useful legislation, it would go far to recover some of the public respect which it is so rapidly losing.

A NEW FRENCH REVOLUTION.

IT is not impossible that the housekeepers of this country may be gainers by the terrible war that has just come to an end in France, as the destitution which now exists, and which must continue for a long time among the laboring classes, will most likely induce many of them to emigrate to the United States. Neat, tidy Frenchwomen, with the talent for cookery which is supposed to be a national trait, can have their pick of the best homes in America, and they will have it in their power to commence a revolution of the first importance in our domestic affairs. Respectable Frenchwomen who will be willing to do kitchen and housework will be certain of a cordial welcome in all parts of the United States, and the day of the "heathen Chinee" as the presiding genius of the culinary department of the American household will be indefinitely postponed. It is not creditable to American women, when so many of them are clamoring for work, that there should be such a difficulty in obtaining good household servants. Kitchen and chamber work in a respectable family is not as arduous, is better paid, and is far more reputable than many of the means of subsistence to which women who are compelled to earn their living are frequently obliged to resort on account of their false pride. A woman who can perform the duties of a household servant, and who refuses to do so because her employers will not invite her into the parlor to aid in the entertainment of their visitors, is really deserving of but little sympathy; and the advocates of woman's rights could perform no better service than by encouraging their weak sisters to swallow their pride and accept cheerfully employment that will give them support if they do their duty.

THE GERMANS IN PARIS.

THE New York *World*, and in its following all the extreme sympathizers with France, are indulging in unmitigated abuse of the Emperor William, because of the alleged severity of the terms of peace dictated to France. "It is," says the *World*, "unworthy of a great and magnanimous people, like the Germans, and confirms the general opinion of the haughty arrogance of Bismarck and the despotic selfishness of his imperial master." But the particular point on which the French sympathizers lay the greatest stress is the occupation of Paris—"a trivial thing," in the eyes of the *World*, which "can bring no advantage to Germany, and tends to exasperate a brave and sensitive people." The occupation of Paris, however, was so strongly insisted upon by the victors, that President Thiers, in his proclamation, says the Government was able to secure an extension of the armistice only by consenting to it. There was a great deal of bluster on the eve of the occupation. Paris, having failed to repel the besiegers during the investment of the city, was determined to do something when the enemy was actually within the enceinte. Like "Young Gosling" in his encounter with "Fox Fowler," the women and the urchins clamored for rifled cannon, and swore a solemn oath to annihilate every German who ventured to pass the walls. The mob unearthed a hundred disabled guns and a score of broken-down mitrailleuses, and hung and drowned a half dozen policemen, to show that they meant business. And then, when the grand moment for action came, they listened to wiser counsels and betook themselves to the churches. So the victorious Germans filed into the capital yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and, as far as the despatches have gone, not a son of the Fatherland was molested.

The do-to-others-as-you-would-have-others-do-unto-you policy is, after all, the best policy, aside from all the scriptural injunctions by which it is enforced. It is, moreover, as applicable to nations as it is to individuals. No community which habitually disregards it can secure permanent prosperity. But there is a class of persons to whom it is impossible to extend it. The desperate criminal, on general principles, must be made an exception to the rule, and the nation which places itself in a position of causeless antagonism to its neighbors must be so dealt with as to be convinced that its evil courses can not be indulged in with impunity. France rushed into the war against Germany without a decent pretext. The cry, at the outset, was "On to Berlin!" Napoleon started it, it is true, but all France took up the menace, and echoed it with enthusiastic energy. If the French had succeeded in penetrating to the Prussian capital, they would not have hesitated to follow the example of the First Napoleon after Jena. Berlin would have been occupied, without regard to the sentimental opposition of its burghers, without a thought of magnanimous forbearance, without the slightest tincture of generosity towards a fallen foe. But the French did not get as far as Berlin, and the Germans did reach the walls of Paris. If they had turned their backs upon the city on the declaration of peace, they would have done a generous and magnanimous deed; but France would have given them no credit for so doing. The omission to parade their victorious columns on the Champs Elysees would have been laid at the door of cowardice. To convince France, and above all to convince Paris, that the Germans had the best of it, the partial occupation of the capital was even more necessary than the cession of Strasburg and Metz. Powerless in the grip of the victors, France has been made to pay exemplary damages in the grand German pageant which took place yesterday. She has simply suffered the punishment which, as a convicted criminal among the nations, she fully and richly deserved. Whether her aggressive propensities have been eradicated or not by the humiliation and suffering which they have entailed upon her, time alone can develop. Certainly she has been shorn of her strength and deprived of her power for mischief for many years to come; and to convince her that such is the case, the occupation of her capital will go further than the complete rout of her armies and the material modification of her frontiers. She needed a wholesome lesson, and if she but profits by its teachings, she will have no cause to complain that she was spared nothing that was necessary to render it thorough and exemplary.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS QUESTION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

MR. DECHERT yesterday, in the State Senate, followed in the footsteps of the jocular Nagle, and introduced a bill to regulate the erection of the public buildings. His proposition is to do away with the present commission, and to create a new one to consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and District Court of Philadelphia, and the Attorney-General for the time being. Exactly what good is to be obtained by this arrangement we are unable to see, and although such a commission might be unobjectionable, provided the judges and the Attorney-General had plenty of leisure to superintend the preparation of plans and the erection of the buildings, there really is no occasion whatever for the constitution of a new Board of Commissioners, as the present board proposes to carry out in an eminently satisfactory manner the expressed wishes of the people. Mr. Dechert and the other Philadelphia members of the Legislature ought to know by this time that the wild talk of the *Bulletin* on the public buildings question does not in any manner represent the opinions of a majority of the people of Philadelphia. Before the October election the *Bulletin* was perfectly confident that Washington Square would be chosen as the site of the public buildings by an immense majority, for the good and sufficient reason that the *Bulletin* building is located on Chesnut street, above Sixth. The citizens of Philadelphia were unable to see the matter in the same light, and ever since the election our hitherto amiable contemporary has entirely lost its amiability, and has been so completely upset by the actual result of the election that it has not been able to recover its balance. The *Bulletin* predicted that the Washington Square site would be chosen, and it warned the voters of the awful consequences that would follow if the public buildings were not located in the neighborhood of the *Bulletin* building. Notwithstanding the prediction and the fearful warnings of the *Bulletin*, however, the voters of Philadelphia actually chose the Penn Square site by an overwhelming majority. Such a total want of regard for the desires of the *Bulletin* was too much for our contemporary, and it could only account for the result of the election on the theory that the voters had been hocus-pocused, hoodwinked, blinded, and driven like dumb cattle to the polls by a gang of terrible conspirators known in the *Bulletin* office as the "Penn Square ring." The consequence of all this is that the *Bulletin* can scarcely be considered as a trustworthy authority on the public building question, especially as the other papers which opposed the Penn Square site have candidly admitted their defeat and have accepted the situation, or else have preserved a dignified silence on the subject. In view of all the facts of the case, therefore, the best thing Mr. Dechert and the other members of the Legislature can do is to allow the present Board of Commissioners to perform the duties entrusted to them without interference, for if the public buildings are built in accordance with the wild notions of those now opposing the plans of the commissioners, they will excite the derision of every stranger who visits Philadelphia, and will be anything but matters of pride to our citizens either in the present or the future.

SAULSBURY is in a sanguinary mood. He thirsts for gore. He wants to wade knee-deep in blood. Like the slothful man, he says there is a lion without; but, unlike the slothful man, he has no fear of being slain in the streets. He proposes to meet that ravenous beast, to discomfit him, to rend him, even as the beast is desirous of rending Saulsbury. It is needless to say that "the eyes of Delaware" are on both Saulsbury and the lion. Perhaps it would, under all the circumstances, be advisable for the lion to withdraw, and permit Saulsbury to inaugurate a Democratic President in 1872, in case a Democratic President should chance to be elected by a fair vote.

IT is refreshing to a Philadelphian to read in the reports of the proceedings of the United States Senate yesterday that a Vermont Senator denied that in the acceptance of League Island as a gift the Government had bound itself to establish a navy yard there, and that an amendment to the naval appropriation bill which appropriated $200,000 for the removal of the working portion of the Philadelphia navy yard was laid on the table. The Republican Senate is doing its best to treat Philadelphia with obloquy, and to reward her steady adhesion to the Republican party with the greatest possible amount of cold and contemptuous neglect.

OBITUARY.

General Andrew Porter Wilson.

General Wilson, of Huntingdon, Pa., died at his residence on Tuesday last, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was a native of Franklin county, and when twenty-one years of age commenced the study of law in Lancaster. He afterwards graduated from the law school of Litchfield, Conn., where he was the classmate of Judge Parsons, of Philadelphia. He then, in 1827, located in Huntingdon, where he was appointed District Attorney of the county through the influence of his cousin, Governor David R. Porter, then residing in the town. He was the leading Democrat, and perhaps the best lawyer, of the vicinity. He was a relative, and for many years the law partner, of Hon. R. B. Petriken, of the Senate; and Hon. George Taylor, President Judge, and R. Milton Speer, Congressman elect, studied in his office. He retired from practice in 1866, having become quite a wealthy man.

Major John Fritz.

The postmaster of the city of Reading, Major John Fritz, died in that place on Monday last. He was in his thirty-sixth year. This gentleman was a valiant soldier in the Union army during the rebellion, having enlisted in the 93d Regiment P. V. He was mustered into the service on the 18th of September, 1861. He at first held the position of sergeant, but was promoted to a captaincy on July 8, 1862, and was discharged on a surgeon's certificate for injuries received March 3, 1863. He was, however, reinstated in the same regiment as captain, June 23, 1866, was promoted to the position of major, and served with the regiment until it was mustered out June 27, 1865.

He was shot through both legs and taken prisoner at the battle of Fair Oaks, was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, was shot in the face at Spottsylvania, and wounded in the right arm by a ball while before Petersburg. He was appointed postmaster of Reading by President Grant.

NOTICES.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
SPRING OVERCOATS. WANAMAKER & BROWN.
SPRING OVERCOATS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
OAK HALL. SPRING OVERCOATS. OAK HALL.
SPRING OVERCOATS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE. SPRING OVERCOATS.
SPRING OVERCOATS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET.

SPRING OVERCOATS from $5 to $20.
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NEW GOODS NOW RECEIVING IN FINE READY-MADE GARMENTS FOR GENTS, YOUTHS, BOYS, AND CHILDREN.
ALL OUR PRICES ARE UNUSUALLY LOW.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE RAW, BLUSTERING WINDS OF EARLY SPRING search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to Lung Complaints, and in consequence Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted Colds should now be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing they so irritate and rack their lungs as to bring on themselves some very serious Pulmonary Affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant cure their Colds, and heal all accompanying Soreness of the Chest. Sold everywhere.

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Genuine Dutch Government Java Coffee
IN THE ORIGINAL BAGS,
JUST RECEIVED IN STORE.

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S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
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For the Spring.

A few Winter Clothes still left!
But they are going rapidly!
Come and examine them!
See! how cheap they are!
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THE BEST IN TOWN!

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CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IT IS TIME
To think of having your
New Spring Overcoat
made,
And to those desiring one for
The coming season, the
Attractive Inducements
Of a large and
Fashionably Complete
Stock,
With the best of Cutters,
Are offered.

NOTICE THE FLAG ON NINTH, ABOVE ARCH.
A CARD FROM MR. JOHN MAYER—WHY HE HAS NOT OPENED HIS NEW STORE.

I am constrained to take this method of informing my patrons, friends, and the public in general, that the delay in opening for business at my five-story marble building on North NINTH Street, above Arch, is not caused by financial embarrassments, as some may have supposed. The delay is altogether owing to an encroachment by parties owning the lot southward, adjoining mine, who have a portion of their wall on my ground. The encroachment question caused a litigation, which is now pending in the Court. As soon as it is decided, and my rights respected and the encroached wall removed, I shall complete my new store and occupy it at as early a date as possible.

Builders should exercise great caution in the erection of new properties, so as not to encroach on their neighbors' lots, and thus avoid unpleasant suits at law.

1t0 JOHN MAYER.

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We would respectfully ask attention to our Spring Importations of Linen Goods, comprising an unusually full assortment of

Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow-Casings, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc. etc.

These goods are from the best Linen manufacturers in Europe—fabrics we have imported and sold for more than the third of a century, and which have given constant satisfaction to our customers. We can confidently recommend them as heretofore.

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NOTE—As regards price, we guarantee the goods sold by us to be as cheap as those offered by any other establishment in the city, whatever the circumstances under which their goods may have been obtained.
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Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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WATCHES,
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Successor to John M. Harper,
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SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp*
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RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
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Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
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VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
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Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
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By the late Rev. ALBERT BARNES.
148 pp., 18mo, 30c.
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By Rev. WILLIAM S. PLUMER, D. D.
420 pp., 12mo, $1·00.
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Or, Counsels to Inquirers and Converts. By Rev. J. H. Parsons.
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CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4·40 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
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A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, NO. 812 ARCH Street. The Spring Term will commence on MONDAY, March 6. Night classes for Ladies and Gentlemen. A class for beginners will be formed on Monday next. Terms $2 per quarter. The Tuesday and Friday classes will be continued. Terms $3 per quarter. The evening classes will meet at a quarter before 8. The quarter will consist of twelve lessons. Afternoon classes for ladies, two lessons per week, $20. Private lessons given as usual. Pupils can enter their names from 2 until 6½ o'clock P. M. daily. 2 2 6t

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.
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2 6 3m Secretary.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
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WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.
The Spring Term of the present season begins on the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY.
The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.
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FOURTH EDITION

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

The Van Eeten Forgery Case.

The Prisoner Pleads Guilty.

The Occupation of Paris

The City Perfectly Quiet

Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Further Particulars of the Occupation of Paris.

LONDON, March 2.—Paris despatches state that several battalions of Germans entered the city at 7 o'clock yesterday morning to prepare quarters. At half-past 8 the Palais d'Industrie was occupied. Some battalions soon afterwards paraded in the Place de la Concorde, but a small number of the inhabitants were present, and no demonstrations were made. There was soon a line of Germen troops along the Seine from Pont du Jour to the Palais Bourbon, while on the right bank the French National Guards stopped the passage of all persons in uniform. Horse patrols circulated and occupied their quarters. No acts of depredation were committed.

The main body of occupation formed at Longchamps and in the Bois de Boulogne, where the review was held, and entered Paris at noon. The Emperor's staff are quartered at the Palace of the Elysee. General Kamecke commands the army of occupation.

A Prussian military commission has been established to receive complaints of the inhabitants who deserted the occupied quarters. The public buildings are also deserted and closed. The Emperor declares that he will not enter the city. The Crown Prince will review the German army.

FROM THE WEST.

The Great Fire in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 2.—The principal losers by the great fire at Hastings yesterday morning are as follows:—Van Dyke & Fuller, $5000; McDonald & Knox, grocers, $3000; Browning & Lamont, grocers, $5000; P. P. Chamberlain, grocer, $2000; E. Ostrich, $3000; E. G. Weeden, grocer, $3000; American House, $5000. There are numerous smaller losses. All foot up to about $50,000. The buildings were all frame and of little value.

FROM NEW YORK.

Opening of Navigation.

TIVOLI, March 2.—The steamboat Connecticut left here at noon to-day for New York. She makes slow but sure progress. She will probably lie at Poughkeepsie to-night. This is the opening of navigation to this point.

Nail Manufacturers' Meeting.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A large number of nail manufacturers were in secret session to-day at the Astor House. O. A. Washburn, Jr., of the Old Colony Iron Company, was in the chair, and J. C. Holden, of the Oxford Iron Company, secretary.

Van Eeten Pleads Guilty.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Louis Van Eeten, arrested in New Orleans on the charge of forgery in this city, withdrew his plea of not guilty and plead guilty this morning. Sentence will be pronounced to-morrow by Recorder Hackett.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Women Doctors.

BOSTON, March 2.—Four young women graduated as physicians from the New England Medical College yesterday, one of whom, Miss Nye, of Belleville, Nebraska, is shortly to go as a missionary physician to Constantinople, under the auspices of the American Board. A class of twenty-six students has attended the college the past term.

FROM THE STATE.

The Miners' Strike.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., March 2.—At a mass meeting of the General Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association here to-day the subject of arbitration was discussed and referred to the miners to decide and report upon through their delegates at the next General Council. A committee of three was appointed for the purpose of keeping their side before the public, and to refute the misstatements of the operators and their abettors.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The conference committee on the South Pacific Railroad have compromised, and will report in favor of the main trunk, with a branch from Marshall, Texas, to New Orleans, via Alabama and Baton Rouge, and a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California from the thirty-fifth parallel to connect with the main trunk at Colorado river, near the thirty-second parallel.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., March 2.—Perley Putnam's house and barn, in Laconia, were burned last night. Loss $6000; insurance $3000.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The credentials of Senators elect Henry Cooper, of Tennessee, and J. R. West, of Louisiana, were presented, read and filed.

Upon the request in writing of Mr. Brownlow, the House bill for collecting duties due the Government from Southern railroads was taken up and passed.

Mr. Gill presented a communication from the present and former members of the Legislature of Georgia remonstrating against the election of Foster Blodgett as United States Senator from that State. Ordered to be filed.

Mr. Davis moved to take up his resolution for an investigation into the condition of the Union Pacific Railroad. Negatived—ayes, 13; nays, 29.

Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the second reading of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill.

Mr. Davis opposed the motion, and characterized the measure as an attempt to farm out the State of Kentucky for the benefit of corporations.

Mr. Sherman's motion was agreed to, and the bill was taken up, partly read, and laid over for a final reading to-morrow.

Mr. Sawyer, from the committee of conference on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the committees of the two houses were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. So ordered.

Messrs. Sawyer, Morrill of Vermont, and Thurman were appointed a new committee.

The Appropriation bill was then considered as in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations reducing items of appropriation were adopted, including an amendment limiting the total cost of the new Post Office and Sub-Treasury building at Boston to $1,500,000, and also an amendment limiting advertisements of mail contract-letting to ones newspaper in each State in which contracts are to be let.

Mr. Howe moved an appropriation to provide for collecting, translating, and publishing all the documents relating to the early history of the West, commencing with the discovery of the Great Lakes in 1669, and including the exploration of the Rocky Mountains in 1782. Agreed to.

House.

Mr. Stevenson, from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill to allow mileage to members of Congress who are elected after the day fixed for the first meeting of Congress. He explained that it would apply to members of the present Congress who may be re-elected from New Hampshire, Connecticut, California, and Texas, the re-elected members from other States not being entitled to mileage for the session commencing next Saturday. Passed.

Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Claims, reported the bill to provide a board of three commissioners for the examination of claims of loyal citizens of the late Rebel States for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the Rebellion for the use of the army, including the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States. The commission is to exist for two years, and is to take testimony and to report its opinion in writing in each case, and certify the amount and value of property taken, furnished, or used.

The commissioners are not to be residents of Southern States. They are to hold their sessions at Washington, and to have authority to adjourn to meet for the further prosecution of their duties at such time and place within the Southern States as they shall themselves appoint. They are to make a report of their proceedings at the commencement of each session of Congress to the Speaker of the House, who is to lay the same before Congress for consideration. The commissioners are to have $5000 a year, and are to have a clerk and a short-hand reporter at $2500 each, and a messenger at $1200, who are to accompany the board. The necessary and actual expenses of travel are to be allowed and paid on vouchers, as other judicial expenses are. After a brief explanation by Messrs. Washburn and Ripley to some objections, the bill was passed.

The Senate amendments to the Army and Navy Appropriation bills were non-concurred in, and committees of conference ordered.

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts, and it was passed under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Townsend, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the policy pursued by the United States towards four and a half millions of its people suddenly enfranchised by the events of a great civil war, in seeking to provide for their education, to render them independent and self-supporting, and extending to them civil and political equality, is a source of just national pride, and that the House hereby acquits Major-General O. O. Howard of the groundless and causeless charges lately preferred against him, and does hereby declare his judgment. That in successfully organizing and administering, with fidelity, integrity, and ability, the Freedmen's Bureau, which has contributed so much to the accomplishment of the first two of these great ends, he is deserving of the gratitude of the American people.

He moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Mr. Randall remarked that there was no objection to that part of the resolution in reference to education of the negroes, but that he did object to that part of it as to General Howard.

The resolution was adopted, yeas 134, nays 52. The vote was, without any exception, a party one.

Mr. Hooper moved to suspend the rules, and pass a bill repealing the income tax. Rejected—yeas, 91; nays, 116. The result was received with laughter.

Mr. Hooper remarked sarcastically that, as there was evidently a majority against the repeal of the income tax, he would not move to go into Committee of the Whole to take up the bill for its repeal, which is on the calendar of that committee.

Mr. Julian moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill directing the discontinuance of the sales of public lands, except under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and under agricultural college and bounty scrip. Rejected—yeas, 122; nays, 67, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Paine, a resolution was adopted relative to the payment of $2000 to Mr. Conner, Representative from Texas, was rescinded, and the resolution came again before the House for action.

Messrs. Potter and Barry stated the facts which, in their opinion, entitled Mr. Conner to be allowed for his expenses.

Mr. Washburn, of Wis., suggested as a jocular commentary on the resolution that a million dollars be appropriated to pay the expenses of all the sitting members who had incurred expenses in retaining their seats.

Mr. Hall, a member of the Election Committee, protested against the resolution, and declared that not a single dollar should be paid to a member for defending his right.

Mr. Conner explained the circumstances under which he claimed, that his case was a peculiar one, and that he should be allowed the expenses incurred by him in defending his right to a seat.

The question was then taken, and the resolution was rejected.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Cotton heavy and weak, nominally; middling upland, 14½c.; low middling, 14c. Flour dull and nominal; Howard Street superfine, $5 50@6; do. extra, $6 50@7 25; do. family, $7 75@9; City Mills superfine, $5 50@7 75; do. extra, $6 75@8 25; do. family, $8 50@11; Western superfine, $5 50@6; do. extra, $6 50@7 25; do. family, $7 37½@8 50. Wheat quiet but firm for choice and dull for low grades; choice white, $2 05@2 15; fair to prime, $1 60@1 90; prime to choice red, $1 90@2 15; fair to good, $1 75@1 75; common, $1 35@1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@1 70; Pennsylvania, $1 48@1 60. Corn—white Southern a shade firmer at 83c.; yellow Southern steady and firm at 79@80c. Oats firm at 59@60c. Rye quiet at 90c.@$1 05. Mess pork quiet at $22 50@23. Bacon steady; shoulders, 10c.; rib sides, 11¾a12c.; clear rib, 12½@12¾c. Hams, 17½@18c. Whisky—Small sales at 91c.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Massinger's play of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* will be repeated this evening, and will be continued during the balance of the week. Attractive as have been the performances of other standard pieces at the Chesnut, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* has been the great hit of the season, and it has served to excite a most lively interest in the laudable efforts of Mr. Davenport to establish a reputation for the theatre under his management as the home of the standard drama. His "Sir Giles Overreach" is a great performance, and the crowded houses which have assembled to witness it will undoubtedly give him encouragement to provide in the future a series of entertainments as worthy of patronage as that which now holds the stage.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Ireland as it Was*, the comedietta of *The Rough Diamond*, and the farce of *The Irish Tiger* will be represented this evening, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appearing in the leading characters.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in the drama of *The Little Detective*.

AT CONCERT HALL the child violinist, Americus, and other performers will appear this evening in a musical entertainment.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a dramatic performance is announced for this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

To-morrow there will be a family night, when the programme will be arranged for the especial delectation of ladies, children, and family parties, and, as on former occasions, the greatest care will be taken that nothing shall occur either before or behind the curtain to offend the sensibilities of the most fastidious. In his present elegant and commodious establishment, Mr. Fox has been enabled to inaugurate a series of family performances with success, and the liberal manner in which the family nights and family matinees at the New American have been patronized is an evidence that his idea is a good one. A variety entertainment, in which sensational and comic songs, negro personations and burlesques, elegant ballet, funny farces and comediettas, acrobatism, pantomime, and many other features follow each other in rapid succession, undoubtedly has many attractions for those who wish to pass a few hours in an agreeable manner. The constant change of subject at an entertainment of this kind keeps the interest of the audience alive, and it furnishes something to suit every taste. Another popular feature is that a person can enter or leave at any time without breaking the thread of interest, and those who have only half an hour to spare can pass it in a pleasurable manner, and feel, on leaving, that they have had their money's worth. The family nights at the American have attracted large audiences of ladies and children, who have evidently highly enjoyed the attractions offered them on the stage.

On Saturday there will be a family matinee conducted in the same manner as the Friday night performances. This will enable persons who cannot conveniently attend in the evenings to give themselves and their children a treat.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl will be on exhibition this afternoon and evening.

THE GERMAN OPERA SEASON of nine performances will commence to-morrow evening with Halevy's opera of *The Jewess*. At the matinee on Saturday *Stradella* will be performed, and on Monday *William Tell*.

THEODORE THOMAS announces two grand orchestral concerts, the last of the season, to be given at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, March 31, and Saturday afternoon, April 1.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Reduction of Duties.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day directed Mr. McCarty to report a bill reducing the duty on salt to thirty-three and a third per cent.; pig iron to five dollars per ton; and lumber ten per cent. advalorem.

He will endeavor to get the matter before the House either at a late hour to-day or to-morrow. Efforts will be made to add other articles to it but they will fail. The conference committee on the

Legislative Appropriation Bill

at its last meeting failed to agree, and asked to be discharged.

Mr. Dawes stated that it was impossible for him to consent to the amendments of the Senate increasing the salaries of judges, heads of departments, for the State Department buildings, and for the extension of the Capitol grounds, increasing the expenditure a million of dollars. The Senate is working on the

Deficiency Bill,

and it is their intention to pass it and one other appropriation bills before they adjourn to-night. Frequent efforts have been made to get to the Speaker's table, but they have failed. No measure of importance has been passed to-day.

The Land Grabbers

are somewhat demoralized, and fear they will fail in all efforts to get their jobs through.

FROM THE STATE.

"W. B. A." Council Adjourned—Gloomy Prospects in the Mining Regions.

MAHANOY CITY, March 2.—The Council of the W. B. A. adjourned *sine die* at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon. Nothing more was accomplished than to unequivocally adhere to the basis of 1869. The resumption of work seems far distant, and the men are as stubborn and determined as the operators and carrying companies.

FROM NEW YORK.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The gang of seven counterfeiters arrested here by Colonel Whitley have been committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Storeship Supply

has sailed for France.

THE NATIONAL AIR LINE ROAD.

The Action of the New Jersey Legislature Yesterday—The National Road Victorious.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—Yesterday was an exciting day at Trenton. The enemies of the National Road called the "Air-line to New York" have been counting all the session of the New Jersey Legislature to repeal a section of one of the charters of that road, so as virtually to defeat its construction. Every influence that could be exerted, directly and indirectly, was brought to bear upon the Legislature to accomplish that object. Enemies of the enterprise far and near in New Jersey were brought to Trenton to create an irresistible lobby pressure. These efforts, however, proved fruitless.

A committee of the Legislature had been appointed by the chairman of the Senate to investigate and condemn the Air-line. This committee had been selected from members entirely adverse to the new enterprise, and with much labor had prepared a report recommending a repeal. This report had been prepared in the face of the strongest protest from the Board of Trade of the city of Trenton as well as the City Council.

The report was made yesterday to the Senate, and notwithstanding its introduction, the enemies of the National saw defeat so clear and certain from the determination and strength of the friends of the new road that they withdrew their forces, leaving the National in clear and undisputed possession of all its chartered rights.

Thus ends this long-mooted contest, and places the new road in a firm position to complete an enterprise which cannot fail to be of great advantage to the city of Philadelphia.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the werth of their money.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,

THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,

N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MARRIED.

BRADFORD—ELLIOTT.—On Wednesday, March 1, at St. Andrew's Church, Wilmington, Del., by the Rev. Alfred Lee, Captain JAMES H. BRADFORD, U. S. A., and BELLE M. ELLIOTT, daughter of the late James Elliott, of Jackson, Miss.

MCCREEDY—CUSICK.—February 15, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. GEORGE MCCREEDY to Miss MARY J. CUSICK, both of this city.

MORCOM—ROWLEY.—Feb. 18, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. THOMAS MORCOM to Miss ALICE ROWLEY, both of this city.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On March 1, 1871, LOUIS P. ADAMS, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 326 Dean street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

CHURCHILL.—On Thursday morning, March 2, GERTIE, daughter of J. A. and Hattie S. Churchill, of New York, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Matilda Heyl, No. 316 S. Fifteenth street, on Friday afternoon, 3d instant, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family respectfully invited.

DUHRING.—Early this morning (March 2), HENRY DUHRING, in the 75th year of his age.

FITUS.—On the 28th ult., FRED L., son of Benjamin O. and Emma H. Fitus, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 422 Henry street, Camden, N. J. To proceed to Newtown Cemetery.

TOBIAS.—On the morning of the 28th ult., J. SENNEFF TOBIAS, only son of Joseph F. and Mary Anna Tobias.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1705 Locust street, on Friday afternoon, March 3, at 2 o'clock.

WHITECAR.—On the 1st instant, HESTER WHITECAR, relict of Thomas Whitecar, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel W. Ayres, No. 521 S. Eighth street, on Saturday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING No. 317 South FIFTH street, below Spruce. Good house and lot 20x150 feet to a wide back street. Apply to S. WAGNER, Jr.,
No. 627 WALNUT Street.
2 28 6t

FOR SALE—A CHOICE MEDIUM SIZED House, WALNUT Street, above Broad. Imperfect order. S. KINGSTON MCCAY,
No. 429 WALNUT Street.
3 2 10t*

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

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DRY GOODS.

1871.

BLACK SILKS

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXCELLENT QUALITY.

Good Black Gros Grains for $1 50.
Rich black Gros Grains for $1 75.
Very Rich Beautiful Silks for $2 00.
Heavy, Smooth, Soft Flossy Silk, $2 50.
Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, $3 00.
Superb Black Silks, Queenly, $3 50.
Most Magnificent Black Silks for $4 50.

We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.

We also offer a full line of colors in

Best Kid Gloves,

Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.

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NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

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Established in 1853.

PERKINS & CO.,

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Have always on hand a complete assortment of

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EUROPEAN CLOAK AND DRESS EMPORIUM,

S. W. COR. ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

THIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT having been fitted up regardless of cost and under the most careful revision, with a view to promote facilities and comfort to the ladies of Philadelphia and its neighborhood in their purchases, have opened, with a large stock of ready-made Cloaks and Suits (selected for this immediate season by our foreign agents) of the most eminent manufacturers; and under the influence of the mighty and disastrous conflict in Europe, the depressed state of trade everywhere prevailing on the continent, they were bought (for cash) at most fabulous prices. We therefore invite ladies to take the earliest opportunity to call, as the whole stock will be sold off

ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

Beaver, Velveteen, Astrachan, and White Corduroy Sacques.

Breakfast and Walking (embroidered) Sacques.

A few rich Black Silk Sacques; great bargains.

A few elegant Black Lyons Silk Velvet Sacques at one-third the original cost.

OPERA CLOAKS.

Black Thibet Shawls, Long and Square Paisley and French Broche Shawls; Blanket Shawls, two yards wide and four yards long.

Superbly Trimmed Black Silk Suits. Colored French Poplin Suits.

Black Alpaca Suits, Mourning Suits, Ladies' Wrappers.

Genuine English Water-proof Cloaks and the original Combination Suits, $5 below the usual prices.

An elegant assortment of Ladies' Lace Collars; also, sets of Cuffs and Collars, entirely novel and cheap.

Genuine Kid Gloves, Ladies' Corsets and trimmed Cambric Hdkfs., at prices lower than any other house in the city. 3 2 3t

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Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Pannels, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders promptly and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

SNOWDON & NAUD'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 19

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NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end (Thirty years), and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

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Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

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CHARLES B. KEEN,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.
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Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

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Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

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At Closest Market Rates,

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26†

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

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7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 50 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of 1300 acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

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A LEGAL INVESTMENT

Having sold a large portion of the

Pennsylvania Railroad General Mortgage Bonds,

The undersigned offer the balance for a limited period at 95 and interest added in currency.

These bonds are the cheapest investment for Trustees, Executors, and Administrators.

For further particulars, inquire of

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Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

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These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 8 27 6m

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GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desiraole FAMILY GROCERIES.

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THE HAUNTED ROCK.

BY CHARLES F. F. WOODS.

Some years ago, through the interest of a relation, I received the appointment of a lighthouse keeper. I did not much care about the work, as I dreaded its dullness; but I was young and beginning the world, and could not afford to be nice in my selection of an occupation.

The remarks of my friends, when they heard of my new career, were certainly not calculated to reassure me. Most of my companions were in one way or the other connected with the sea, and all the congratulations I got upon my advancement in life were ominous shakes of the head and muttered remarks as to there being "queer tales about them lighthouse chaps;" the concluding practical advice being generally, "I wouldn't take it if I was you, Tom."

This was certainly rather calculated to throw a damper upon my new employ; but, as I argued with myself, if I did not take it, I had nothing better to look to, and I would not throw myself upon my friends; so determined to make the best I could of the matter, I went down to Blackwall to be instructed in my new duties. It was not long before I made myself sufficiently acquainted with them as to be *au fait* at the management of the lamps and apparatus; and was at length pronounced fit to undertake the duties of supernumerary lighthouse-keeper.

These supernumeraries have to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to any part of the coast where they may be required to relieve others who, from sickness or other causes, are removed from their posts. A few mornings after my instruction was completed, I received a sudden intimation that I was required to proceed to take charge of a lighthouse on the coast of Wales. On making inquiries about the new charge to which I was posted, all I could learn was, that the legitimate keeper had deserted his employ some months before, and had not since been heard of; that his place had been temporarily filled up by a man from a neighboring village, who it was hoped would have continued in it; but that he had recently insisted upon giving up his berth, alleging as an excuse that the dullness of the life was more than he could bear. With this information (which was all the people at headquarters either could or would give me), I was forced to be content, and started off for Wales that very afternoon, arriving at the scene of my future labors on the next day. At the first glance, the prospect was not alluring. It was at the end of October, on one of those dull, boisterous, dank days on which all Nature seems mourning the brightness of the summer that's past, and lamenting the rigor of the winter to ensue. The wind came sometimes in strong chill puffs that seemed to send the cold to one's very bones; sometimes in soft sighs that moaned dismally through the half-barren trees, sending the leaves slowly fluttering from the branches to rot upon the oozy ground. The desolation of the scene seemed even to have infected the few cottages by which I was surrounded, and in which the only signs of life appeared to be clouds of steam (evidently from washing) which came through the open doors, while a few slatternly women went in and out on pattens, sometimes chiding the groups of children that clustered on the threshold, greedily eyeing the pools of mud and water beyond.

Even had I wished to possess it, I saw that there was little information to be got there; and as I was tired with my journey and anxious to be out of the cold as soon as possible, I put what effects I had into a boat (which I hired with some little difficulty), and set off for the lighthouse, which was built upon a rock at some distance from the land. On the way thither I thought that the boatmen eyed me somewhat curiously, and were not very talkative, simply hailing my volunteered information that I was the new keeper with an "Ah!" and a significant glance at each other. I did not notice this much, however, as I was occupied with my own thoughts, speculating how I should pass my time in the grim building I was approaching, round which the eager waves leapt, as if anxious to engulf it, curling back with a sullen roar at their defeat. On my arrival I was received by the man whom I was to relieve with evident satisfaction. He was a gaunt beetle-browed Welshman; and I could not help noticing the haggard anxious look his face wore. Almost the moment I set foot in the building he called out to the boatmen who had brought me to "wait, as he wouldn't take long setting his new mate to rights with the place, and they could take him on shore." This, however, I combated stoutly, and insisted on his at least keeping me company the first night, as I did not know how the lights worked; to this, after much demur, he consented, with evident reluctance, and the boat went back.

My new abode consisted merely of the lantern, in which the lights burned, and beneath the watch-room, furnished with a bed, chair, and table, and such culinary and domestic necessaries as the keeper required. A flight of stairs led to the door by which the building was entered, and a lower flight seemed to lead to cellars or recesses of some sort; my companion did not, however, show me these, as he said they were never used, and it wasn't worth while going down in the cold. The evening drew quickly on; and as the autumn twilight grew darkling over the waters, the sea and wind both seemed to rise, and the crash of the breakers as they leaped fiercely up the rock, and the whistling of the gale, were anything but agreeable adjuncts to a residence desolate enough in itself.

For the first hour or two of the evening I was busily employed in learning how the lamps were trimmed, lighted, etc., and in reading the regulations by which the keeper was to be guided. When I had, as I thought, made myself sufficiently acquainted with the routine of the life that was before me, I sat down with my quondam companion, whose name was Morgan, and as we smoked our pipes by the fire, tried to gather from him the particulars of the late keeper's disappearance, and why he himself was giving up the situation. Morgan, however, was anything but communicative; he said he knew very little about his predecessor; he was a sulky, gloomy sort of chap, who lived here with a very pretty wife, and was said to drink hard at times (but that he didn't know about.) One night the lamps were not lighted; and when the coast-guard put off to see what was amiss, the lighthouse was found deserted, and as a good many metal articles of value were missing, it was supposed that the keeper and his wife had stolen them and made off. As for himself, he had lived there better than three months, but it was so mortal dull, he couldn't stand it any longer. This was all I could get from my new friend, and even this was only got out of him by close questioning.

As the night wore on, I noticed that Morgan seemed to grow fidgety and uneasy, and applied himself, rather more than I thought the authorities would have approved of, to a case-bottle of spirits on the table. It seemed to have no effect on him, however; and he at length volunteered to look after the lights that night, so that I might have a good rest after my journey. I was too tired to gainsay this, and in spite of an uneasy feeling, which I could not account for even to myself, soon fell into a troubled sleep. Whether it was the novelty of my situation or not, I hardly know, but during the first portion of the night I scarcely slept half an hour consecutively; and when I awoke, hearing the never-ceasing roar of the waves, contrasting with the deep silence within the building, I always, in spite of myself, began wondering why the last keeper had left, what sort of a woman his wife was, and whether he had really stolen the missing things? These speculations seemed so absurd, that I tried hard to dismiss them, but without success; and it was only as the dawn was breaking that I fell into a deep unbroken slumber, from which I did not wake till the morning was far advanced.

When I arose I found it was a bright fresh morning, the gale having died away to a soft southwest wind. As I stood by one of the open windows, how different the scene appeared to the gloom of yesterday! Where the sunlight fell upon the still heaving billows it turned them, now to masses of sheeny opal, now into cascades and diamonds, as the spray was thrown high into the air. In the distance, like snowy sea-birds, appeared the white sails of the fishing craft; and as the fresh wind cooled my fevered cheek, my spirits rose wonderfully, and I anticipated almost with delight the calm hours I might spend here with my books, surrounded by the ever-changing beauty of the ocean. Morgan now came down from the "lantern," and pointed to the breakfast he had got for me; his own, he said, had been finished long since, and as soon as I was ready he would go on shore. Although I could not help being surprised at the almost nervous haste the man displayed to be off, I now had nothing to urge against it. I therefore finished my repast as expeditiously as I could; and having lowered the boat attached to the lighthouse, we pulled on shore almost in silence. When within half a mile of the land, Morgan, who had been thinking deeply, suddenly stopped pulling, and very abruptly asked me if I had any arms in the lighthouse. Somewhat startled at the question, I replied that I had a revolver, but it was unloaded, as I didn't see how I could require it. "Better load it," was the hurried answer; "it's lonesome at times out yonder, and you'll feel more comfortable if you've something by you as you can trust to." We were close to the land now, and in a minute or two my companion sprang ashore, and hurriedly wishing me good-bye, strode away through the trees, and was soon lost to sight. I knew no one in the little village; so thought I would go up to the coast-guard station, as I had been desired to put myself under the orders of the officer in charge. There was no one there, at the time I arrived, but an old man-of-war's man, to whom, however, I duly reported myself, and got him to give me some information as to where to get my provisions, etc. This he very good-naturedly did; and while going down to the village, I questioned him about the late keeper's desertion, which somehow or other always seemed strangely to interest me. My new friends, however, could tell me no more than Morgan had, viz., that the man and his wife were supposed to have stolen the articles that were missing, and decamped. I spent a good bit of the afternoon in making my little purchases, and returned to the lighthouse about 4 o'clock, in order to be in time to light the lamps before the approach of dusk. After the boat was securely fastened up, and the door locked and barred, I must confess that a dull sense of loneliness fell upon me. I shook it off, however, and busied myself with my work; and preparing and discussing my evening meal, I got through the time pretty well till 8 o'clock, when I went up into the lantern to see that all was working correctly, and then sat down to commence my first night's watch, alone in the midst of the waters.

All anticipated evils seem smaller when really near. I had all along so much dreaded the dullness of my night watchings, that now I had really commenced one of them, I was agreeably disappointed at finding it much more endurable than I had expected. There was certainly an oppressive silence reigning through the building, and the monotonous boom of the waves dashing against the rock was not inspiriting; but I had letters to write home, plenty of books to read, and my lights to visit every hour; so that altogether the night passed quickly enough away; and when the dawn broke, I went to bed with the hopeful exclamation that "it wasn't so bad, after all." The following day was Saturday, and I determined to devote it to putting my room in order. I did not rise till nearly 2 o'clock, and spent the remainder of the afternoon in arranging my books, clothes, etc. As the evening drew on I trimmed and lighted my lamps, and then read till nearly 9. About this time I began to find a difficulty in confining my attention to my book. In spite of myself my thoughts kept wandering to their old theme—the late keeper's desertion of his post, and what sort of a life he had led in the room in which I was sitting, to induce him to disappear so mysteriously. I roused myself by a strong effort of will from these profitless speculations, and went to the window to see what sort of a night it was. There was no moon, and as far as the eye could reach, nothing was visible but the black heaving waves purposelessly swaying to and fro, sometimes tinged by a faint streak of phosphorescent light; as the white ridge in which they culminated rippled slowly away. It seemed very lonely to be built up there in that waste of waters, and a sort of cold chill seemed to settle on my heart as I began to revolve all sorts of improbable contingencies, such as having a fit, or the lighthouse taking fire. Altogether I felt myself gradually getting into such a state of nervous excitement, that I could hardly bear my own thoughts. So, determined, if possible, to break the spell that seemed creeping over me, I mixed a stiff glass of grog, and sat down with my pipe by the fire. There was nothing to disturb my thoughts, and I sat conjuring up all sorts of home scenes, listening absently to the half-minute click of the lights as they revolved above, the only sound that broke the dead silence surrounding me. The clock had just struck eleven, and I was thinking of visiting my lights, when suddenly a confused noise of struggling and curses, intermingled with the sound of heavy blows, arose from beneath me. I sprang from my chair, my first impression being that thieves had broken into the lighthouse. While I stood listening, rapid steps ascended the stair; and as I turned to seize the poker as the nearest weapon available, the door flew violently open, and to my intense horror, the sound of oaths and struggling commenced close by me, but not a thing which *could cause it was visible!* The noise barely lasted a minute, a lifetime as it seemed to me, and appeared again to descend the stair. For a moment all was still, and I was beginning to try and persuade myself that I had been the victim of some horrible hallucination, when a wild shrill scream, the agony of which haunts me still, rang through the silent building, and a woman's voice exclaimed, "George, George! for God's sake don't murder me!" A dull thud, as of some heavy substance falling to the ground, a low gurgling noise, and all was still.

Palsied with horror, I stood leaning on the chair to which I had clung for support, every nerve strained in agonized expectation of a renewal of the disturbance; but minute after minute went by, marked by the sound of the revolving lights, and all remained as still as the grave. Little by little I recovered power over my thoughts, and sat down, trying to account for the scene I had just gone through. Could any joke have been played on me? That hardly seemed possible, for I had barred and locked the door myself, and the key still hung beside me. I could scarcely bring myself to believe it was anything supernatural, for I had been all my life a skeptic as to such things; but how to account for the scuffling in the room close by me? I at length became more emboldened by the perfect quiet that reigned, and got out my revolver and loaded it carefully, and summoning up all the resolution I possessed, determined to go down and examine the cellars where the noises had apparently begun and ended. Taking a closed lantern in one hand and my revolver in the other, I cautiously descended the stair, looking around and behind me, I must confess, with fear and trembling. Nothing extraordinary was, however, visible; the door was barred and fastened as I had left it, and all the things that lay about were in precisely the same positions as when I had seen them last. Not a sound was to be heard but the dash of the waves, which broke upon the walls around and above me now. I was somewhat reassured by finding everything as I had left it on coming in; but as I prepared to descend the lower winding stair leading to the cellars, I felt a smothered sensation upon my chest, and my heart beat so loud that it would have been audible to any one standing near. Down the narrow stair I went cautiously, the air becoming colder at every step, while the little light that came from the lamp I carried showed that the walls were dank with moisture, and covered with fungoid growths. When I arrived at the bottom I found myself opposite a strongly-built door, not apparently fastened. The clammy sweat rolled down my face, and it was some minutes before I could summon up enough courage to thrust the door open with my foot. Holding the lantern forward, but almost dreading to see what its light might reveal, I found that two or three steps led down to a large cellar, made apparently in the rock itself. The walls, like those surrounding the stair, were dripping with moisture, and a peculiar earthy, sickly odor seemed to taint the air; but, with the exception of some billets of wood, a chopper, and a large hammer thrown into a corner, the place was perfectly empty. I satisfied myself that there was no outlet to it; and barring the door as best I could, returned to the watch-room slightly relieved in mind, but more puzzled than ever to account for the scene I had gone through an hour before. I passed the remainder of the night in the "lantern;" and may no one ever know such wretched hours as dragged their weary length along till dawn!

Out of the chaos of thoughts that went whirling through my brain, I determined that, as soon as daybreak released me from my watch, I would instantly go on shore and inform the officer of the coast guard of the whole affair. At about eight o'clock I securely fastened up the place, lowered the boat, and taking advantage of the light wind, sailed on shore, went straight up to the coast guard station, and asked to see the officer. The men gathered, I think, from my haggard looks and flurried manner, that I had something of importance to communicate; and one of them took me at once to the officer's cottage, which was not far distant.

Mr. Thomson, who commanded the coast-guard, was a man of about thirty-three years of age. He had been a lieutenant in the navy, and was now on half-pay. Being without private means, and seeing no immediate prospect of active employment, he had petitioned the Admiralty until they had given him his present appointment; and the men who served under him said there was not a braver or better officer in the whole service.

After I had told my story exactly as the circumstances which gave rise to it occurred, Mr. Thomson gave me a keen, searching glance, and very abruptly asked me what stories the man I had relieved had been putting in my head.

I replied, none; that he was very uncommunicative, and would hardly give any reason for leaving, except that the life was so dull.

"Very well," was the quick answer; "I'll give you a man to stay a few days. Some one has been hoaxing you, or, more likely still, you've dreamt the whole affair. Here, Wilson, you must go off to the lighthouse for a few days; this man here thinks he's been hearing ghosts, or some nonsense of that sort, out yonder. You'd better go with him, and show him what rubbish it is; for I think you fear neither man nor devil."

"Well, sir," was the reply, "as regards the devil, I never come athwart his hawse yet, thank God! but I do hope, by the aid of a fair conscience, as I shouldn't miss steys if I did."

"Very well," was the reply, "that's settled. Wilson will keep you company for a few days, and I hope I shall hear no more of the matter. No doubt you had a nightmare; and I'd recommend you to keep a sharper eye after your lamps, and then it won't occur again. That'll do."

With this curt decision we were dismissed, and Wilson (who happened to be the man to whom I had spoken on my first arrival) and I strolled to his cottage to get what things he required while with me. On our way I retold my story; and although he was evidently incredulous as to its being anything but a dream, he asked me to say nothing of it to his wife, who was very poorly. His wife evidently did not relish his going, but there was no disobeying the orders he had received; so, after having our dinner at his cottage we returned together to the lighthouse. Everything was in its place as I had left it, and when we explored the cellar together, the same fastenings were upon the door that I had placed there the night before. However, we now nailed it closely up; and the evening, enlivened by Wilson's seayarns, passed quickly enough away till 12 o'clock, without anything occurring; and after that we agreed to take alternate two-hour watches in the "lantern." Not a sound broke the stillness all night, and as we sat down together to breakfast in the morning, I received the bantering of my companion upon my dream, as he called it, with an uncomfortable sensation of having made a fool of myself.

The days passed away thus till Thursday, not a single event occurring out of the common, and I had by this time thoroughly persuaded myself that I had fallen asleep and dreamt all the horrors about which I had made such a stir. Toward noon on that day, a boat came off with a message for Wilson, to the effect that his wife had had a bad epileptic fit the night before, and was then very ill. I could not offer any opposition to his departure under such circumstances, and had even so well recovered my ordinary nerve that when he asked me if he should send another man to take his place, I said no; all the noises I had heard must have been the effect of imagination, and I was quite content to remain alone. So he went off. Friday, and Friday night, passed quietly enough, and on Saturday morning I was obliged to go on shore to get some provisions I wanted. I was doubtful at first whether I would go, as the day was dark and lowering, with heavy banks of leaden-looking clouds to windward, which betokened a coming gale. However, I determined to risk it, and make as much haste as I could; and taking advantage of the wind (now rising every minute) was only away about two hours. On my return, I made all due preparations for a stormy night, doubly barring the doors and putting battens on all the lower windows. After the lamps were lighted, I stood for some time at one of the windows above, watching the warring of the elements. The black scud flew across the heavens as though rushing in terror from the fierce wind that howled across the waters, and the sea seemed turned into a gigantic caldron of seething foam, save when, like monsters arising from the deep, the huge black waves met each other with a furious roar, the foamy atoms into which they dashed themselves glistening in the murky night, till swept away by the wind.

The scene was a grand one; but, with a feeling of compassion for all in distress at sea that night, I turned to the more congenial view of my bright little fire, beside which I now sat down and smoked till nearly ten, arousing myself at that hour to write a letter of some importance to my brother. The subject upon which I was engaged had reference to some accounts which I had examined for him some time before, and respecting which he had written to me. The letter necessarily contained a quantity of figures, and I was so deeply engaged upon them, that I paid no heed to the flight of time, till, with a sense of horror amounting almost to sickness, I heard the sound of oaths and blows emanating from the cellar. A moment's pause, and the footstep I had heard before ascended the stair; and as I crouched into a corner, with eyes dilated and every hair upon my head moving in my agony of terror, the sound of scuffling commenced close by me, though, as before, not a thing was visible. Again the sounds appeared to descend the stair; again, above the howling of the wind and the roar of the waves, arose the agonized entreaty, "George, George! for God's sake don't murder me!"

How I passed the remainder of that night I hardly know. Nothing more occurred; but I was so unstrung by what I had for the second time heard, that I remained, Heaven knows how long, crouching by my bedside, muttering incoherent prayers, and in a state of hysterical fear which almost bereft me of my senses. With the first streak of dawn I prepared to go on shore, at great risk to myself; for though the sea had been somewhat beaten down by a heavy fall of rain, it was still much too rough to be quite safe for a small boat with only one man to manage it. However, I got safely on shore, and instantly went direct to Mr. Thomson's cottage, and told him what had taken place for the second time.

"This is very strange, my man," he said, eyeing me with no particular favor. "This thing happened to me when you were alone before. I give you a man I can trust in, and nothing takes place while he is there; but the moment his back is turned, you come to me with a cock-and-bull story, which I tell you candidly I don't believe."

I replied that he might believe it or not, as pleased him; that I had told him nothing but the truth; and begged to be allowed to give up my situation at once, as, I said, no earthly consideration would induce me to pass a night alone again in the lighthouse.

He looked hard at me for a moment, and then said, "Of course it is your own fancy; but something has evidently frightened you. I will try you once more, and get Wilson to stay with you this next week; and next Saturday night I will myself come off and stay with you."

We went down together to Wilson's cottage; and although his wife was still very unwell, Mr. Thomson got him to agree to come off with me at once, and stay the next week, and on the Saturday he himself would join us.

We returned to the lighthouse at once, Wilson in no very good temper, and evidently thinking me a cowardly fool, or that I was hoaxing him. When we got off, he insisted on going down to the cellar with me. Everything was as we had left it, save that the door, which we had fastened with long nails, was ajar, the nails seeming to have been wrenched from the wood! I at once assured my companion that I had never been down the steps since he was with me. He heard me in silence, but with evident incredulity; and together we fastened up the door in such a manner that nothing short of sledge-hammers would open it, and returned to the watch-room.

The days and nights went quickly by, nothing occurring to alarm or disturb us in the slightest degree. Wilson recovered his good temper on hearing that his wife (to whom he was deeply attached) was much better, and proved himself, as before, a most entertaining companion.

At about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mr. Thomson came off, and asked us banteringly what we had heard.

The reply of course was, "Nothing."

"Nor ever will," was the answer. "However, I'll look-out with you to-night."

He then questioned me closely upon the exact situation and description of the sounds I had heard, and minutely examined the whole place. The fastenings of the cellar-door were not removed, but an additional padlock put on, as also on the lighthouse door.

Mr. Thomson then said that, as the sounds appeared to begin and end in the cellar, towards 11 o'clock we would post ourselves, armed with revolvers, opposite the door, and wait the event. I certainly did not much relish the prospect; but the other two seemed so cool and confident, that I could make no demur. We passed a pleasant evening in the watch-room, till, at twenty minutes to eleven, the revolvers were carefully looked to, and, with a large ship's lantern throwing out a brilliant light, we descended the spiral stair in a body, and hanging up the light, waited what might ensue. It was a very calm night, and the gentle ripple of the waves against the rock was barely audible, and so profound was the dead silence that we could hear the slow monotonous ticking of the clock in the watch-room. As we stood and waited, we knew not for what, in almost the foundations of that lonesome building, the minutes seemed like hours, as we eyed each other and the damp grim walls around. Suddenly the little bell of the clock in my room rang out eleven, and during the minute or two that ensued we held our very breaths in expectation.

All at once the struggling and oaths commenced close to us in the cellar. The words were audible now—"Down, d—n you, down!" in harsh, rough tones, intermingled with heavy blows and feeble moans for mercy.

Suddenly, before our very face, the door which we had fastened so carefully flew open, and as the step went by us we crouched back almost into the very wall. The struggling now sounded up in the watch-room, and then again seemed coming nearer to us, step by step, as if a heavy body was being lifted down the stair. I glanced at my companions; they were both ashy pale, but seemed calm and resolute. The steps came nearer, nearer, and again passed into the cellar; and again the wild cry of "George! George! for God's sake, don't murder me!" rang out close by; and as the words died away, a vision appeared before us, the horror of which, even at this lapse of time, makes me shut my eyes in dread. By the light of a pale lambent flame that seemed to spring from every part of the cellar, we saw the dead body of a man lying on the ground, the face and head so battered and covered with blood as to make the features undistinguishable. Over it stood a woman in her night-dress, her arms extended as if to ward off a blow, while from a gaping wound in her throat the blood poured down in torrents. I remember the agonized entreaty visible in the large blue eyes, and the rippling masses of golden hair contrasting strongly with the blood-covered bosom—but no more; for I fell insensible. When I came to, I found myself in bed, and so deplorably weak that I could barely turn round. I had been nearly dying, it afterwards turned out, from an attack of brain fever, brought on, the doctor said, by over-mental excitement.

It appeared, on after-inquiry, that the vision scarcely lasted a moment after I became insensible; that Mr. Thomson and Wilson, who had retained their senses, although terribly alarmed, had carried me up stairs, where, finding that I only roused out of my insensibility to become delirious, I had remained ever since. Mr. Thomson was so much impressed by what he had witnessed, that he determined to have the lighthouse thoroughly searched; and next day, taking a large party and plenty of light, the cellar was closely investigated, and the hammer which lay in the corner found to be covered with blood and human hair. Close by the wall, and, as nearly as they could judge, below where the vision had appeared, a large stone had been apparently recently moved, and Mr. Thomson determined to take it up. This was done; and after removing a quantity of loose sand, the decomposing bodies of a man and woman were discovered exactly as they had appefired to us—the woman in her night-dress with her throat cut, and the man with the skull horribly fractured and the face beaten in.

The remains were identified as the wife of the late keeper, and the son of a neighboring farmer, who used to be a good deal at the lighthouse. Information was at once given to the police of the discovery of the double murder, as no doubt it was, and a strict search was instituted after the late keeper. It was months before he was traced, and then only found almost on his deathbed.

Before he died, however, he confessed the crime with which he was charged, and even described how it was committed.

It appeared that he had long suspected his wife of too close an intimacy with a young man in the neighborhood; and one Friday night, while on shore, received what, to his jealous mind, was a confirmation of his suspicions, and, frenzied with rage, determined to have revenge. The next night he contrived to get the young fellow off to the lighthouse; and after plying him with drink till he was almost insensible, he dragged him to the cellar and despatched him with repeated blows of a sledge-hammer.

Maddened with brandy, and now determined to complete his vengeance, he rushed up stairs and dragged his wife down from her bed; and showing her the mangled remains of her supposed lover, cut her throat, in spite of her entreaties and declarations of innocence.

Fearing lest the sea should reveal the crime, he buried the bodies in the cellar, and taking a few valuable articles to divert suspicion, fled the spot.

Even while in the throes of that death which defeated the ends of justice, he declared that by day and night his wife had haunted him, and that, from the hour in which he had done the deed, to the time he had confessed it, he had never known one moment's peace.

Philosophers may account for the scenes I have related, or learnedly disprove them, as they please; I only know that, from being an utter unbeliever in the supernatural, I have now got so much faith in it that, though my present way of life is quite unconnected with the sea, I never hear the plash of the waves without recalling with a reminiscent shudder the hours I passed on the "Haunted Rock."

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CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
Finance Committee.

1 6 60t†

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw5

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS, 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS, YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 902 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Cents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw5

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, First door of No. 632 CHESNUT Street, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 8 2 1y]

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Oakum, Twine, No. 20 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS. OFFICE AND WAREROOMS, 8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,220,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293,557 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwfim REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary. 2 14

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600,338 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,912
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,456
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	[1 23]

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452 35

INCOME for 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID in 1870, $272,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7d31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. 3 1

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 lmwfm

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accomm'o.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave NEW YORK at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:30 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:35, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:20 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 6, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. E. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
5:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:40 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 5:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:30 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 5:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:56 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	2 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
"	Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 8:25 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:55, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelph

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"THE ROUNDERS."

They are Discovered by a Knight of the Quill in Secret Conclave—Dangers to the Free Lunch System—Its Degeneration and its Attendant Discomforts.

Yesterday morning there appeared in the "Personal" column of one of our papers a notice to this effect:—

"A meeting of the ROUNDERS will be held this evening at Mintzer Hall. Business of urgent necessity will be transacted."

In the fulfilment of our obligations to the public, one of our reporters was despatched to the place of meeting to inquire into the nature of that society which sailed under the vague title of "The Rounders." It was with unspeakable satisfaction that he discovered after a searching glance through the assemblage, that no other local Knight of the Quill was present, and the luxury of beating his compeers out of a good "item" presented itself in all its delightful forms. Our reporter was surprised to discover in this assemblage, which numbered not less than one hundred, that while the majority were miserably clad, and characterized by that repulsive look which has grown from brazen-facedness, indolence, and dissipation, there were present quite a number of lawyers, a galaxy of State-House-Row politicians, a coterie of Market-street business men, and (regretfully we reveal the dreadful truth) a couple of that class who are regarded as the moulders of public opinion viz: newspaper men!

What these gentlemen could desire with such gaunt faced, foul-smelling, and bleary-eyed fellows who made up the balance of the whole assemblage, was now become the burden of our reporter's inquiries; and that he might obtain all that was said, he drew out his note-book and forthwith proceeded to point his pencil. Hardly had he done this, than with that instinctive suspicion which inspires some souls that stand in continual dread of exposure, a member tapped him on the shoulder and said:—"What's that for? (pointing to the note-book). You want ter blab, do yer?" accompanying this exclamation with a menacing frown. "Not at all," indignantly replied our faithful scribe. "I am going to write out a resolution." With an "Oh! ah! excuse me," his interlocutor fell into a painful lethargy. But in fear of ultimate discovery, our reporter—as many a similarly circumstanced scribe hath done before—took short-hand notes of the proceedings on his finger-nails; and this is not to be wondered at, seeing that a large sentence may, by the skilful phonographer, with a slight movement of the pen be at once recorded and with astonishing minuteness.

After considerable confusion, Mr. Hugh Larkin was called to the chair, and, having returned his gratitude for the honor conferred, at once stated the object of the meeting, thus:—"Gentlemen:—We have suffered long. We have endured—I must say unmanfully endured—the continued insults of bar-tenders and hotel-keepers. (Cries of "Yes, yes," "Silence," etc.) We have for a long time honored the eating and drinking saloons of our large, as well as small caravanseries (cries of "What's them?" "Louder,") with our patronage! We meet to-night to resent the perfidious conduct of their owners, who have recently ordered the abolishment of free lunches. (Voices — "Shame!" "Shame!" "It's too bad!") Gentlemen, I tell you the free-lunches *are* to be stopped. Shall we endure this? (Vehement cries of "No!" "No!" "We will not!") We are to be cut off even from the cold comfort of crackers and cheese. Must we stand this? (A thunder of nays.) Then, gentlemen, if we are ever to vindicate our title to exalted manhood; if we are ever to resent this affront to our dignity, let us do it now! *Now*, I say." (Sensation, loud applause, and three groans for the hotel-keepers.)

James K. McBlather, Esq., a member of the bar, and who has considerable repute for his legal erudition, then said:—

"Mr. President:—This sad condition of affairs has for a long time troubled me. I was yesterday forcibly struck with the dishonor which has been heaped upon us, when I entered a certain bar-room, ordered the man behind the counter to pour me a glass of water, and then cut a piece of cheese and took half a dozen crackers or so, for my refreshment. And as I was turning to leave the bar-tender—I will not call him what he richly merits—cried out in a loud voice, purposely raised to publish the insult, 'Ain't you going to buy something?' To this I witheringly replied, and the miserable creature bent in agony as my burning sarcasm touched him:—'Haven't I had *one* drink?' (Applause.) In view, sir, of the turn bar-room sentiment has suddenly taken towards the members of this society, I have thought fit to prepare a statement of what we are to lose by the short-sighted policy of hotel-keepers and *restaurateurs*, thus:—We can now take, whenever we go in to 'look for a friend,' or to get a drink of water, or when we are *invited* to drink—

At the American.....Crackers
" " Continental.....Crackers
" " Bingham.....Bread and cheese
" Green's.....Chopped bread and cheese
" Riegle's.....Broken pretzels
" McCrystal's.....Broken crackers
" Bergner's.....Dutch bread
" Palmer's.....Ham and mustard

"In the future, if my suspicions prove correct, we are to be cut off from these little luxuries; and what is yet worse, I hear that one of the hotel proprietors has bought up some musty hard tack, that has been condemned by the naval authorities, with which to furnish his free-lunch bowl! Can we calmly and passively brook such an offense? Have we no spirit nor dignity left?" (Cries of "We have." "We have.")

Now arose one of the journalists we have mentioned, and his impassioned eloquence at this moment on the subject of free lunches caused the utmost enthusiasm, and so amazed our reporter that he was able to catch only the concluding remarks, as follows:—"Shall it be said, my friends, that in this untrammelled country, whose independence was established by the fervent, unyielding, and never-dying patriotism of her sons—shall it be said in this city, whose name for broad philanthropy, liberal education, limitless benevolence and mercy, that mercy which droppeth

'As the gentle dews from heaven,'

is world-wide; this city of Penn, the immortal Franklin, and the aggressive Parker—shall it be said that within her boundaries free lunches are no longer to be tolerated? Shame upon such short-sightedness!" (Echoes of "Shame," shame!") Here the speaker was forced to cease from sheer exhaustion.

Another member then called the attention of the meeting to the fact that in consequence of the degeneration of the free lunch system, he had several heretofore lucrative routes which he would sell out at a disastrous loss to himself. As there were no bids, the offers were withdrawn.

The following preamble and resolutions were then adopted *nem. con.*:—

Whereas, It appears from common report that the owners of restaurants and drinking bars of the city of Philadelphia are about stopping the "Free Lunch System," which has become so popular among the frequenters of their establishments, and

Whereas, Such a proceeding, in the opinion of this meeting, will deteriorate from the good name our city hath hitherto enjoyed for hospitality, and drive our business men to other places of resort, therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly request the said proprietors to reconsider such a suicidal intention, and that hereafter, as heretofore, their bars be garnished with the tempting free-lunch bowl.

Resolved, That, in addition, the said proprietors be requested to add to the variety of the dishes, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE LODGERS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT STATION.—During the month of February the Third District Police Station House furnished lodgings for 3840 persons, of which number 2647 were white males, 320 white females, 738 colored men, and 125 colored females. The nationalities of the parties are given below:—

United States	1614	France	10
Ireland	2097	Italy	2
Germany	80		
England	28	Total	3840
Scotland	13		

EXPORTS.

The Business of the City in Domestic Exports During the Past Month—Tables of the Ports Shipped to and of the Nationalities of the Vessels.

The list of commodities, produce and manufactures, of the United States exported to foreign countries from this port during the month of February, 1871, in American and foreign vessels, embraces goods to the total value of $1,011,540. Among the articles were bread and breadstuffs, embracing bread, biscuit, Indian corn, Indian corn meal, wheat, and wheat flour, to the value of $81,345. Provisions, including bacon, hams, beef, butter, cheese, fish, lard, pork, potatoes, and other vegetables, were sent to the value of $27,245.

Of refined petroleum, 2,570,166 gallons were exported, worth $639,819, to which may be added $7500 worth of benzine as a petroleum product. The next largest amount is that for cooperage, boards, and wood manufactures, which is $130,109, cooperage being by far the largest item of the three. Gold coin ranks next in order, to the amount of $40,000. Molasses was exported to the value of $20,395, and tallow to the value of $27,465.

Among the minor items may be mentioned rosin, worth $3885; coal, worth $3182; tobacco, worth $2591; perfumery, worth $2778; iron nails and other iron manufactures, worth $2811; oil cake, worth $2315; and drugs and chemicals, worth $1107. The remaining exports include bark for tanning, beer and ale, candles, cordage, cotton manufactures, gas fixtures, hay, paper, printing materials, scales, soap, and wax, the aggregate of which amounts to $899.

The following is a tabular statement of the exports during the month to the following foreign countries:—

Countries.	*American Vessels.*	*Foreign Vessels.*	*Total.*
England	....	$72,730	$72,730
Ireland	....	69,255	69,255
Gibraltar	$37,236	48,136	85,372
British West Indies	44,098	14,055	58,153
Cuba	127,909	12,582	140,571
Porto Rico	8,875	11,089	19,964
Germany	....	316,158	316,158
France	....	7,500	7,500
Holland	....	33,619	33,619
Dutch West Indies	2,582	....	2,582
Italy	20,810	23,250	44,060
Venezuela	....	58,534	58,534
Belgium	....	14,184	14,184
Austria	32,219	35,649	67,858
Turkey	....	21,000	21,000
Total	$273,809	$737,731	$1,011,540
Exports during the month of Feb., 1870.	310,573	805,624	1,116,197

The following is a statement of the nationalities of the vessels:—

	Number.	*Value of Exports.*
American	24	$273,809
British	12	340,735
German	4	183,479
Italian	1	23,250
Danish	1	40,570
Swedish	5	129,706
Total	47	$1,011,540

A HOMICIDE.

A Young Man Knocked Down and Killed.

At a late hour last night a young man named John Reilly, aged eighteen years, died at his home at Fifteenth and Jones streets. Death ensued from the injuries he had received the night before. This morning one Edward Roberts was taken into custody, he having been with the crowd who had hung about Reilly on the night preceding, and there being a suspicion that he was implicated in the attack on the deceased. At the Sixth district station he made a statement to Lieutenant McGuffin to this effect:—That last night himself, the deceased, and one Felix Morris went down to the vicinity of Eleventh and Chesnut streets, where they met a disreputable colored man. With him they went into Marble alley, and there a dispute ensued between the negro, the deceased, and Morris. The former drew a knife, and his sanguinary intention being anticipated, they made a rush for him. He dropped the knife and picked up a piece of pine board lying at his feet, and with it struck Reilly a terrible blow on the head, and then ran off. Reilly was taken into a drug store at Thirteenth and Market streets, where his injuries were attended to, and he was then conveyed to his home, where he gradually grew worse, until death put an end to his sufferings. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

DEATH OF MRS. HOLDEN.—A former resident of this city, Mrs. Almira W. Holden, died on Sunday last at Cleveland, Ohio, and was buried here yesterday. She was the widow of Ezra Holden, who in the olden time was well known among newspaper and literary men, and who died about twenty-five years ago. He was of the firm of McMakin & Holden, which published a very flourishing weekly literary paper called the *Saturday Courier*. This paper was then the leading paper of its kind in the United States. A lawsuit took place on the death of Mr. Holden between his widow and Andrew McMakin, his partner, concerning a division of the property belonging to the business, he contending that she was entitled only to the value of one-half the personal property about the office, while she very justly claimed a value for the good will, standing, and reputation of the paper which her husband labored so long to obtain. In this the courts sustained her, but she never received the amount of her claim.

McMakin carried on the business, but his course in relation to the widow ruined the reputation of the paper, and it gradually sunk until it expired about the year 1853, nearly ruining its owner. The income of its proprietors in its prosperous days was then considered enormous, and McMakin was the wealthy man of the city, and the glory of Cape May during the summer season, where, it may be remembered, a hotel still stands bearing his name.

DESPERATE ATTACK ON A LADY.—As Miss Mary Connell, a daughter of Senator Connell, was crossing a field to her home on the Darby road, near the Mount Moriah Cemetery, last evening, she was attacked by a man who had concealed himself, and beaten in a very serious manner. She was knocked insensible into a mud-puddle, and in this situation her watch and pocket-book were taken from her. The thief then made his escape. The watch, which is valued at $75, is numbered 44,857, and is marked B. Lane & Co. Miss Connell was returning from the city, where she had been giving music lessons.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., will lecture at the Academy of Music on "Modern Chivalry." Mr. Chapin is well known as one of the most eloquent speakers before the public, and with such a congenial theme as the one announced those who attend at the Academy of Music this evening may expect a more than usually interesting and entertaining lecture.

NEARLY DROWNED.—William Tyndall, aged twenty-seven years, fell into the Delaware at Chesnut street wharf this morning, and would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of Policeman Hughes and Private Watchman Davis. Mr. Tyndall was drawn out of the water in a great state of exhaustion. After being restored he was sent to his home, No. 3711 Grape street, Manayunk.

A PAINFUL SPECTACLE.—At a late hour last evening Lieutenant Smith, of the Delaware Harbor police, found a woman at the foot of Callowhill street, in a very intoxicated condition. A child which she carried in her arms was stupefied, so saturated with rum was the mother. Finally, with much difficulty, Lieutenant Smith succeeded in furnishing her lodgings in the police station.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—Police Officer Patrick Burger, of the Eleventh district, who was run over by a car on Amber street a short time ago, died from the effects of the injuries this morning in St. Mary's Hospital. The deceased was but recently married. He was an excellent officer.

A RED-HOT POKER.—This morning about 8 o'clock a fire, which originated from a red-hot poker having been placed in a closet of the house No. 707 Girard avenue, consumed about $100 worth of property.

"CURLEY" HARRIS.

Is He in Philadelphia?—A Letter from the Black-Neck Villain—He Walks About Under Mulholland's Eyes, but Thinks About "Git-a Up and Dustieg."

Our readers will not have forgotten Mr. Curley" Harris, who, with Jimmy Elliott and "Brummagen Bill," indulged in the pastime some time since of "putting a head" on Hughey Dougherty, the minstrel, and is also suspected of having been concerned in the Kensington Bank robbery. "Curley" was finally caught at Pittsburg, but jumped from the train on which he was being brought to this city, on the morning of February 10, when about twenty-five miles from his destination, despite the vigilance of Chief of Police Mulholland and Detectives Gordon, McCarty, and Nutt. Since that day "Curley" has not gladdened the eyes of the Chief by his presence, but a Pittsburg paper publishes the following letter alleged to have been written by him to some of "the fellows" in Pittsburg:—

"It was the softest place I could have chosen for the jump. The train wasn't going as fast as the papers said by half. I jumped, and fell in a big pile of mud, but I wasn't much hurt. One of my little fingers was broken, and my face scratched, and that was all. The first thing I did was to make for the nearest light that I could see. It turned out to be a blacksmith shop. The blacksmith was a regular brick. I got him to take the handcuffs off, and do you think, he wouldn't take a d—d cent for his trouble. He also got me something to eat. I had a first-rate appetite, and pitched in. If ever I can help that blacksmith out of a fix, I'll do it. I'd do anything for him, because he helped me when I was in a pinch. I heard the train stop, and saw them smart Alecks of police hunting. I suppose, for my dead body along the railroad track, but somehow or other they didn't come back as far as the place where I jumped off. You know I had lots of money, and so I went to a doctor's, and got my finger fixed up, and then started for Philadelphia. I am snug now, and have been everywhere around town, even under the very eyes of Mulholland and M'Carthy. They didn't see me, you bet. I begin to think they smell a mice, and maybe I'll have to git up and dust before long. I intend to stay as long as the place ain't too hot for me. Give my respect to the fellows, and tell them I don't forget them."

The letter is said to contain other matters, but none of interest to the public. We publish it for the benefit of "the fellows," but do not desire to be held responsible for its authenticity.

POLICE AND FIRE TELEGRAPH.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph Statistics.

William J. Philipps, Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph submitted the fifteenth annual report of the operations of the department to the Mayor and Councils this afternoon.

Mr. Philipps in his report says that "the Police and Fire Telegraph has fully sustained its reputation for promptness, reliability, and efficiency, as shown in the increased amount of business in the subjoined statement. The whole number of messages transmitted over the wires during the year was 72,528 as follows:—

Messages relating to missing persons	7,412
Missing persons restored to friends	1,549
Messages about lost children	5,157
Children restored to parents	2,228
Messages to Coroner	786
Strayed and stolen animals restored to owners	916
Vehicles restored to owners	394
Messages to Court officers	2,428
Messages about stolen property	1,686
Description of criminals	1,423
Fire messages	5,091
Miscellaneous messages	45,479

The amount expended last year, exclusive of salaries, and including the special appropriations made to extend the fire telegraph to the depot of the Spruce and Pine Streets Railroad and the police telegraph to the Morgue, was $7425·74.

The salaries of the superintendent, assistant, operators, line and battery men amounted to $43,100. The fire telegraph has been extended to the house of the Good Intent Fire Company at Roxborough.

There were 606 alarms of fire, of which the bells rang for 286, and but 1 general alarm of fire and 8 false alarms during the year. In the First fire district there were 139 fires; Second, 145; Third, 97; Fourth, 153; Fifth, 18; Sixth, 29; and Seventh, 25.

GOING HOME.

Hardwicke, the Swindler and Bigamist, Returning to the Scene of His First Exploits.

That adroit and amiable gentleman, Mr. L. W. Hardwicke, who has been so extensively operating in forged papers, has swindled so many innocent and confiding persons, and whose conjugal predisposition has led him into a half dozen marriages, is on the point of richly receiving his just deserts. Yesterday THE EVENING TELEGRAPH gave a full expose of his nefarious transactions, together with an interesting insight into two or three "love affairs" transpiring in various sections of the country.

But it seems that, in addition to what was then said of him, he has been swindling the innocent and tender-hearted people of Little Rock, Ark., out of some $15,000. When he was arrested here due notice was forwarded to that place of his being in custody. Yesterday Governor Geary received from the Governor of Arkansas a requisition for the rascal, and an order granting his removal to the West was at once forwarded to Alderman McColgan, who had committed Hardwicke to Moyamensing. The latter official issued the necessary writ for his discharge, and Mr. Hardwicke is by this time on his way to Little Rock, where he will receive a hearty welcome, unquestionably.

BEAUTIFUL GAS FIXTURES.—Messrs. Cornelius & Sons furnished for the new hotel on Arch street, above Seventh, the gas fixtures. In the ladies' parlor there are four twelve-light chandeliers of bronze, elaborately chased, and varied by bright gilt work undistinguishable from the purest gold. The lights are in two rows and form brilliant clusters. In the dining-room and offices there are eighteen chandeliers of six lights each, somewhat plainer than those first mentioned, but all finely finished. The fixtures in the other apartments of the house are of the prettiest description, and a credit to the workmanship of Messrs. Cornelius & Sons.

DISHONEST APPRENTICE.—William Edwards, an apprentice in the employ of James M. Urian, a blacksmith, at Fifty-second and Darby road, was discovered at half-past 1 o'clock, this morning, by his employer, in the act of carrying off a considerable quantity of clothing, including an overcoat belonging to Mr. Urian. Edwards was seized, and on being taken before Alderman Randall was sent to prison by that official.

FIRE FROM MATCHES.—A child of William McCarthy, aged three years, residing at No. 4072 Lancaster avenue, while playing with matches this morning in the second story of the dwelling, set fire to a clothes-press, thereby destroying about $200 worth of clothing. The child narrowly escaped being burned.

STILL OFFICIATING.—Collector Kenney has received notice from Washington that the consolidation of the First and Third districts is postponed until the first of next month. He will therefore, until that time, continue to act as Collector as heretofore.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—A young man named George Mohring, aged 24 years, committed suicide at 10 o'clock this morning by hanging himself by a scarf from a joist in the cellar of his residence, No. 1414 South Fifth street.

THEFT OF A COAT.—John Swartz, for stealing a coat from an office at Tenth street and Montgomery avenue, has been sent to prison by Alderman Allison.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1037 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthss6p

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The British High Commissioners.

The Southern Pacific Railroad

The Income Tax Settled

No Hope of Repeal.

The Duty on Foreign Coal.

Later from Europe.

Paris Continues Quiet.

FROM EUROPE.

The Parisians Stolid and Indifferent—No Disturbances.

PARIS, March 2.—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram*.)—The inhabitants maintain the same quiet, sturdy indifference they showed on the morning of the entry of the Prussians. There were no demonstrations by the people, and the troops prepared to bivouac on the Champs Elysee and neighborhood without any appearance of excitement. The French troops who guard the barricades and bridges behaved admirably and under great provocation restraining their temper and keeping cool. There has been no disposition on the part of the officers and men of the Prussian army to wander beyond the barricaded limits. Even without a military uniform the Prussian soldiery, if discovered in some parts of Paris, would be attacked by the angry mob.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The conference committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad had a session to-day, and came to an agreement on the bill. It is agreed to insert an amendment to the House bill providing for continuing the road from San Diego to San Francisco, and also a branch road from Marshall, Texas, to New Orleans. The House conferees succeeded in keeping out all the other branch roads which were proposed by the Senate. The reports will be made to-day.

The Income Tax to be Retained.

The House refused by a vote of 114 to 91 to suspend the tax on incomes.

The Legislative Bill.

The conference committee on the Legislative bill had a long session again, and failed to agree. The points of issue are the increase in the salaries of United States Circuit Judges, the appropriations for new State Department buildings, and for the extension of the Capitol grounds. The committee will have one more meeting, when, if they fail to agree, they will ask to be discharged, and a new committee will be appointed.

Several leading men in the

Revenue Reform Movement

are here, with a view to ascertain what can be done to secure the recognition of that movement in the organization of the new House. They propose to get Mr. Blaine to promise before he is elected that he will not make Mr. Kelley chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. They are in favor of Garfield for that place. Whether they can accomplish this is doubtful. Blaine refuses to make any promises about the organization of committees. He feels strong enough to be elected without the revenue reformers.

Senator Sherman will press the passage of the bill

Repealing Duty on Foreign Coal,

and it is understood he will be backed by members of the Finance Committee. Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia Senators will unite in opposing the bill, and, if necessary, will talk it over to the close of the session, as they have the right to do.

It is ascertained that the members on the part of Great Britain of the

Joint High Commission

are disposed to be liberal in their views of all questions of difference between the two Governments. Although the Fenian and other outside matters may be presented to the commission, the British members of it will not press them if they are opposed by the American commissioners.

The Georgia Contested Election Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Nothing will be done this session with the two remaining contested election cases, both from Georgia, namely—Tift against Whitely, and Beard against Corker. Messrs. Whitely and Corker are now seated.

Yesterday a document of two hundred pages in these cases was printed, which the Committee on Elections will not have time to examine.

Numerous petitions continue to be sent to the Senate, urging the passage of the House bill to aid the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

British High Commissioners at the Capitol.

Sir Edward Thornton and other British members of the High Joint Commission visited the Capitol to-day, in company with General Schenck. In the Senate Chamber they were introduced to the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and other Senators by General Schenck. These introductions caused some confusion to the regular business, and the Vice-President several times rapped to order. The party subsequently went to the House, where they were likewise introduced to prominent members.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TRENTON, March 2.—In the Senate, bills have been introduced for the prevention of adulterated liquors, and to establish a quarantine at Perth Amboy.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey is closely allied with the National Air line, and will push forward the work on the latter between Bound brook and the Delaware river at once. Contracts have been awarded to Messrs. Dillon & Moore.

FROM THE WEST.

The Alleged Murderer of U. S. Marshal Jenkins Released on Bail.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—Ben. Boyce, charged with killing Captain Jenkins, Deputy United States Marshal, at New Madrid, a few days since, has been released on $30,000 bail.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire Near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 2.—A fire occurred at Castleton this morning, destroying a large storehouse filled with hay, and seven dwellings. Boucher, Lansing & Co., J. A. Boucher, James Lewis, J. A. Schermerhorn, and B. C. Chipper were the principal losers. Loss, $20,000.

Bids for Gold.

NEW YORK, March 2.—There were nineteen bids for Government gold to day, amounting to $3,532,500, at 110@110·91. The awards are $1,000,000 at 110·79@110·91.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton dull and weak; sales 1000 bales uplands at 15¼c.; Orleans at 15¾c. Flour a shade firmer; sales 11,000 bbls. State at $5·90@7 25; Ohio at $6·80@7 40; Western at $5·90@7·70; Southern at $6·90@9. Wheat firmer; sales 30,000 bushels new spring at $1·55@1·57; winter red Western at $1·63. Corn firm; sales 34,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85c. Oats quiet; sales 14,000 bushels Ohio at 66@69½c. Beef steady. Pork dull. Lard heavy; steam, 12½@13½c.; kettle, 13¾@13¾c. Whisky dull at 91½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Stocks very strong. Money 4 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 112; do. 1865, do. 112; do. 1865, new, 110⅞; do. 1867, 111; do. 1868, 111⅜, 10-40s, 109⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 62¾; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 74½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 97⅝; Erie, 22⅜; Reading, 99¾; Adams Express, 69½; Michigan Central, 117⅛; Michigan Southern, 98½; Illinois Central, 133¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¾; Western Union Telegraph, 51⅛.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore M. E. Conference.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Janes presiding, commenced its eighty-seventh annual session here yesterday. The usual committees were appointed and preliminary business transacted.

The eighth annual session of the Washington Conference began at Frederick, Maryland, yesterday. Bishop Simpson was present and addressed the conference.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of Percy Spear.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning the Judge called for trial the case of Percival B. Spear, charged with making and uttering a false and fraudulent bond in $25,000, which he was required to give for the faithful performance of his duties as special agent to the Sioux Indians.

J. P. O'Neill and William M. Bull, Esqs., counsel for the defendants, demurred to the indictment, but their demurrer was overruled, and the cause proceeded to trial.

John W. Jones sworn—I am secretary of the Reading Railroad; have been in the office ten years; I know Charles E. Smith; he was formerly President of the Reading Railroad; that is not my signature as a witness to the signature of Mr. Smith on the bond.

Cross-examined—I have known Spear about ten years; haven't seen him for some time until recently.

Aubrey H. Smith sworn—I am United States Attorney for this district, and was in December last; on the 27th of December Mr. Spear came to me for the purpose of asking about the execution of his bond as agent to the Sioux Indians, and mentioned the names of Mr. Borie and Mr. Welsh as his sureties, who I said were good men; the next day he returned and said these gentlemen were out of town, or one of them was, and wanted to know if he could substitute Mr. Charles E. Smith, at the same time naming his residence as at No. 218 South Fifteenth street; I knew Mr. Smith very well, and said he would be perfectly satisfactory; he said he desired to go to Washington that night, and as a special favor asked me to remain at my house in the evening, saying he would bring Mr. Smith, there to sign the bond in my presence; I said I would do so, but that if Mr. Smith were indisposed he need not bring him, as I was familiar with his signature; they did not come; on the next day, December 28, Mr. Spear came to my office in company with a person who gave his name as R. M. Evans, and produced the bond, purporting to have been executed by himself, Evans, and Mr. Smith; I thought the signature of Mr. Smith was genuine, and when I saw the name of J. W. Jones as witness, I was entirely disarmed; I then questioned Evans as to his competency, and, he giving satisfactory answers, approved the bond.

Charles E. Smith sworn—I reside at No. 216 S. Fifteenth street; no other person of that name resides in that house; I was formerly President of the Reading Railroad; the signature to this bond is not my signature; I know the defendant; I never had any interview with him concerning this bond; I had no knowledge whatever of it until these proceedings were begun.

Cross-examined—I have known Mr. Spear about fifteen years, not very intimately.

Craig Biddle sworn—I am a U. S. commissioner; when the case was before me I was asked about the amount of bail, and I answered that it would depend upon the amount of money the defendant had received from the Government; he said he had received only $500; that $4500 had been placed by the Government to his credit, $500 for his personal expenses, which he had drawn.

The bond was then offered in evidence, and the prosecution closed.

Counsel for defendant requested time for consultation, which was given them.

Judgments.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

The following judgments were entered to-day:—

Tillmes vs. The New York Dyeing and Printing establishment. Appeal from decree of Nisi Prius. Decree reversed, and appeal dismissed at costs of both parties. Sharswood, J.

Killen's appeal. Affirmed on an equal division of the bench.

The First City Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, vs. Morris. Appeal from decree of Nisi Prius. In 1774 a number of gentlemen of Philadelphia formed a volunteer company of cavalry, and tendered their services to the Continental Congress. They called themselves "The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse." They served during several years of the war of the Revolution. At the close of the campaign of 1776-7, perhaps the most arduous of the whole contest, General Washington, by a general order, after the performance of their tour of duty, discharged them from the service for the time being, and in doing so took occasion to compliment them in high terms for their discipline and bravery. The document is not a letter addressed either to the troop or their commander, but just what it has been designated, "A general order," concluding formally as all orders do, "Given at headquarters at Morris Town, this 23d January, 1777." That this general order should be transmitted to their captain, and read at their head, was in the usual course of procedure. It would be a very curious question, and not easy on principle or authority to determine, in whom the property in the paper vested when so transmitted. It appears, however, very clearly that from the earliest period not only the custody and possession, but the property was recognized to be in Samuel Morris, then the Captain of the troop. The circumstances clearly evince that this was acquiesced in by all the gentlemen interested. Captain Morris resigned his command in 1783. In 1794 John Dunlap was chosen Captain. Afterwards Captain Dunlap had a silver plate prepared to receive a likeness of General Washington, and had the words of the general order engraved on it, together with the names of the gentlemen who composed the troop at the time it was issued. A recess was made in the back of the plate to receive the certificate, and it was presented to Captain Morris as a mark of esteem, and for the better preservation of the paper. All the history of the matter indicates that the plate and papers were always considered the property, absolutely, of Captain Morris, and no question of it was ever made until 1823, when the City Troop as the successors of the original company claimed it. After a great deal of litigation the case came before this court upon exceptions to Master's report, and the Court to-day, Judge Sharswood delivering the opinion, decided that the coveted document belonged exclusively to the family and descendants of Captain Morris.

The Fury Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

The trial of Frank Gaughran for the murder of George H. Fury is still in progress. A number of youths were examined, all saying that while the two gangs were engaged in their stone fight the prisoner came upon the ground and fired his revolver, saying when he fired the last, which killed Fury, "Now I'll fetch one of them."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New	101⅜	200 sh Reading R.	50 1-16
5 sh Acad Mus	91	50 do	85. 50
80 sh 2d & 3d St	56	100 sh Penna	b20. 61⅜
157 sh O C & A R	48⅜	100 do	b60. 61⅜
100 do	b60 48⅜	75 do	61⅜
2 sh Leh Va	60⅜		

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF DELINQUENT TAXES,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

The REGISTER OF UNPAID TAXES FOR 1870 AND PRIOR YEARS having been completed, notice is hereby given that the books are NOW OPEN for the payment of said TAXES.

Under the provisions of the ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF MARCH 22, 1870, proceedings will IMMEDIATELY be commenced for the COLLECTION OF SAID TAX, either out of the PERSONAL PROPERTY OR REAL ESTATE.

Parties desiring to pay in the office, and escape further trouble and annoyance, can do so by calling between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

JOHN L. HILL,
Collector of Delinquent Taxes,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
3 2 3t (Second Story).

☞ POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the State Central Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1871.

Resolved, That the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention be and the same is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, and that the delegates who may be elected thereto be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon on said day.

Resolved, That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased.

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee heartily endorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill providing for the call of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee, that we endorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legislature.

2 25 MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 2,
Subject: "MODERN CHIVALRY."

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., March 13.
BILLINGS, 16. "FAT CONTRIBUTOR." 20. KILPATRICK, 23. CADY STANTON, 27. GRAND CONCERT, 30.

ADMISSION.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....25 CENTS Extra

Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.

Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 2 28 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

2 23 11t JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY—DUPLICATION.—It has been decided to duplicate the stock of the Mercantile Library Company, between July 1 and December 31 of the present year, on the plan pursued in 1864. For every share of stock issued prior to July 1 another share will be issued, without cost, if applied for by the owner before the end of the year. All the new shares purchased before July 1 will have the benefit of the duplication.

3 2th m4t T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Special services every evening this week in the Lecture-room. Prayer-meeting at 7½; preaching at 8 o'clock. Sermon MONDAY EVENING by Rev. R. H. ALLEN, D. D., TUESDAY by Rev. G. F. WISWELL, D. D., WEDNESDAY by Rev. HENRY JOHNSON, D. D., THURSDAY by Rev. EDWARD H. NEVIN, D. D., FRIDAY by Rev. H. C. MCCOOK. All are invited. 2 27 5t*

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1871.

At a meeting of the Managers of the RAILROAD CAR TRUST of Philadelphia, held on the 25th instant, a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, was declared, payable on and after the 1st of March, 1871, at the Office of the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST and SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trustees, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street.

2 28 3t C. L. BORIE, Secretary.

☞ CONTINENTA